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THE International Fiscal Association concluded its 15th Congress on Friday in Jerusalem with one of the most important decisions it has ever taken. It adopted a resolution recommending that the advanced and industrialized countries should unilaterally apply measures of tax relief for profits earned by their nationals from business conducted in the developing countries. The word "unilaterally" means, of course, that these measures should be enacted irrespective of the tax provisions prevailing in the 60 and more developing (that is, the capital-importing) countries. The resolution goes further and recommends that a standard flat-rate rebate be applied — the figure of 25 per cent was suggested during the discussions — regardless of whether each developing country grants a similar rebate of its own or not.

DOUBLE TAXATION

Existing tax laws achieve the opposite effect. A foreign business-man possessing an approved investment in Israel enjoys a tax cut in this country. As long as his profits stay here, this rebate constitutes a genuine benefit. But if he is an American, any dividends he transfers to the U.S. are taxed the same as locally-earned dividends, minus the tax actually paid in Israel, so that the total tax which he pays both in Israel and the U.S. is the same as if he enjoyed no tax benefit in Israel at all. In most European countries the situation is worse, since repatriated profits are fully taxed regardless of what has been paid already — that is double taxation.

The IFA resolution carries, on the face of it, certain advantages for the advanced country, because the present double tax situation encourages the business-man to leave his profits abroad. By granting the tax benefit which IFA recommends, the home country would be encouraging instead the systematic repatriation of profits.

The essential problem, however, is more serious, and relates to an important failure in economic policy at the international level. The under-developed countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America are not securing enough capital to raise *per capita* production and living standards. The capital-exporting countries are investing mostly in each other, thus widening still further the yawning gap in standards of living between East and West. It would seem reasonable for the European countries to adopt the American practice of not taxing the same increment of income twice, and for all Western countries to treat income enjoying a tax rebate as though it had been taxed — in order to encourage those capital-hungry countries in the attempt to make investment in their territories not less rewarding than in Europe.

In order to achieve that situation the IFA resolution goes on to recommend that capital - exporting countries also grant to their business enterprises operating in the developing countries "the right to set aside special risk reserves for a limited period of time or to apply accelerated depreciation to meet special circumstances." All these recommendations were pressed by the Israel delegates, who may be seen as the spokesmen of an under-represented group in IFA — the developing countries themselves, which only have a handful of members in the Association. By the next IFA Congress in 1963, a report on the whole question of the tax treatment of income arising in the developing countries will have been prepared by a special study-group, to comprise, for the first time, "adequate representation" of the developing countries. It is expected that the Western Governments will have by then given close attention to the conclusions of this first IFA Congress to be held outside Europe.

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Nehru: Russian Test Brings War Nearer

BELGRADE (Reuter). — Prime Minister Nehru declared here yesterday that Russia's decision to resume nuclear tests had brought the danger of war nearer.

In a moving extemporaneous speech to the rulers of 23 other non-aligned nations in conference here, the Indian Premier warned that the present international situation "is by far the most dangerous... that has arisen since the last war."

Voicing "deep regret" at Russia's decision, Mr. Nehru said the most important thing for the world today was for the great powers to get together and negotiate.

President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana had earlier dramatically offered Accra as a venue for a meeting between President Kennedy and Mr. Khrushchev. He appealed to the two leaders to meet again somewhere to talk about Berlin and the German problem.

He declared that Russia's explosion of a nuclear device Friday was "a shock to me." "But," he added, "it was a shock which forcibly brings home to us the supreme danger facing mankind, the imperative necessity for peace, and the urgent need to sign a treaty for complete and general disarmament."

Mr. Khrushchev sent wishes for "all success" to the two-day-old non-aligned conference in a message read out at yesterday's morning session. He added: "At the moment all peoples of the world are preoccupied in trying to avoid the horrors of war."

The conference, attended by monarchs, presidents and premiers of 24 nations embracing 730 million people, as well as by observers from many other territories, may soon be joined by two Congolese leaders. Mr. Cyrille Adoula, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Antoine Gizenga, the Lumumbist Vice-Premier, have been formally invited to attend, and a special Yugoslav plane has left to fetch them. It is not known precisely when they will arrive, but Mr. Nehru told the conference they might be here today (Sunday).

Mr. Nehru and President Nkrumah took the floor yesterday after opening speeches on Friday by President Tito, the host, President Sukarno of Indonesia and Abdul Nasser of the UAR. Col. Nasser was the first speaker publicly to express his shock at Russia's decision to resume nuclear tests.

All have reviewed world problems, as seen through non-aligned nations' eyes, about colonialism, disarmament, Berlin and Germany. Dr. Nkrumah's speech yesterday was regarded by observers as the "neatest" of the conference so far.

In a 5,000-word speech he outlined a seven-point plan urging complete disarmament and the recognition of two separate German states.

He urged that inspection teams operating under a world disarmament agreement should be composed of non-aligned representatives only. The great powers think their own members must be included in inspection teams

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Nasser, Abboud, Bourguiba Inject 'Palestine' Issue

BELGRADE. — The dangers of war, the problems of the emerging nations, and the need for a reorganization of the U.N. were some of the main themes of speakers on the first day of the "summit" conference of non-aligned nations, which opened here on Friday.

While many speakers discussed the worsening international situation and the danger of nuclear tests, only Abdul Nasser referred to the Soviet Union's decision to resume such tests, saying that this would cause the international situation to deteriorate further.

President Tito of Yugoslavia, opening the conference, said "the cold war has assumed proportions liable to lead to the greatest tragedy at any moment." He urged a greater voice for the smaller nations in solving the world's major problems.

Nasser called Berlin and Germany "the problem of problems." Declaring that a summit meeting between President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev was "imperative at the earliest," he called on the conference participants to make every effort to bring such a meeting about.

Nasser complained that "certain parts of the world" still remained without representation on the Security Council and urged the seating of Communist China, and urged that constructive changes in the U.N. should extend to its administrative machinery.

His only reference to Israel was to say that "the imperialist powers resorted to the partitioning of nations and the establishment of bases therein, disrupting the unity of a single nation and establishing on its territory a base for aggression to be used when required, as we have experienced during the Suez war. Further still, these powers resorted to these bases for purposes of deep infiltration. The conference of the Casablanca powers proved this fact when it branded Israel as a bridgehead of neo-colonialism in Africa and a tool of its ambition."

President Sukarno of Indonesia spoke mainly of colonialism, saying that the world's major problem is recognition of the emerging nations and help for them. He said that free access to Berlin should be guaranteed through recognition of two Germanies. "And if the Soviet Union chooses to conclude a peace treaty with East Germany, let it be so."

He also urged reorganization of the U.N. and a new effort to achieve disarmament.

President Abboud of the Sudan was the first of the Moslem leaders to attack Israel at the conference. He called Israel a "cancerous abcess in the Arab world... the worst form of imperialism."

President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia, who followed him, said the case of "tortured Arab Palestine" should also be supported. A "hasty decision dictated by circumstances" had proved its inhuman character and had left hundreds of thousands of human beings without a country, he said.

(AP, Reuter)

Nasser Meets Bourguiba

BELGRADE (Reuter). — Col. Abdul Nasser and President Bourguiba met on Friday for a talk shortly before the opening of the conference. The meeting took place at Nasser's residence in a villa in Belgrade's residential suburb of Dedinje.

Blitz Back in Jail After Capture by Galilee Farmer

BY DAVID SLAV, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Raphael "Angel-Face Tommy" Blitz, who on May 24 broke out of Ramle Prison where he was serving a life sentence for the murder of Ya'acov Piatelli in the Zafon Cinema holdup in 1957, is back in prison after eluding a nation-wide police dragnet and escaping across the border into Syria.

He was captured by a farmer of Kfar Nahum, who was not aware of his identity when he turned him over to the police on Friday morning.

Visibly exhausted by his vicissitudes, Blitz managed again to escape twice before he was finally held and identified. Apparently the Syrians dumped him into Israel early last week, and he had continued to stalk the frontier area north of Lake Kinneret in an effort to stay alive and avert recapture. When he was caught, he was suffering from hunger and thirst and was blistered from exposure to the sun.

Wearing a bushy reddish beard and without his distinctive thick eyeglasses, Blitz entered the courtyard of the Salah family near Kfar Nahum at about 3 o'clock Thursday night, his feet in rags. When Mrs. Salah saw him and tried to drive away, he asked for overnight shelter, claiming he had strayed from a group of hikers. She gave him food, drink and a pair of sandals, and gave him a room. When her husband came home and she told him of their visitor, Mr. Salah grew suspicious and locked the door of Blitz' room, intending to turn him over to the police on Friday morning. When he looked for Blitz at dawn, he saw that he had escaped through the window by twisting a blanket and a bed sheet into a rope. Mr. Salah alarmed a neighbour, Mr. Abu Shkourra, and the two set off in a tender to look for the as-yet unknown fugitive. Near Ginossar their quarry flagged them down and asked for a ride to Tiberias. They took him aboard. Near Tiberias Blitz asked them to stop, but they told him that they intended to turn him over to the police. Blitz tried to grab the steering wheel, but the two men overpowered him and delivered him to the Tiberias police station at 6 a.m.

The policemen did not recognize the dishevelled man who seemed to be a fugitive from a mental home. When he asked for permission to pick up his sandals in front of the station, nobody objected, but when he failed to return, all the constables awake by then were sent out in search.

A few hours later he

(Continued on Page 3 — Col. 3)

Congo Premier Cables 'K,' Agreeing to Friendly Ties

LEOPOLDVILLE (Reuter). — Prime Minister Cyrille Adoula has sent a telegram to Mr. Khrushchev saying friendly relations between their countries could be established.

Mr. Adoula's telegram was in reply to one received from Mr. Khrushchev Friday expressing the desire for continued diplomatic relations with the new Congolese Government.

Mr. Adoula's telegram said: "My concern will be to defend with force the independence of the country against any external influence and consolidate national unity. I am happy that this concern meets understanding from the U.S.S.R. and that on this basis friendly relations built on mutual understanding will be established between our two nations."

Meanwhile, in Elisabethville, the Katanga leader, Mr. Moise Tshombe yesterday accused the Congolese Central Government of plotting to get him arrested and create disorder in Katanga.

He also told a press conference the U.N. was supporting Katanga's enemies by sending away foreign technicians, and alleged that "certain elements supported by central Government agents have recently spread terror in African townships surrounding Elisabethville."

The aim of the plot was to end Katanga's independence, he added. (The U.N. does not recognize Katanga as an independent state.)

Brazilian Congress Backs Goulart

RIO DE JANEIRO.—Vice-President Joao Goulart, who returned to a tumultuous welcome in his home state of Rio Grande do Sul Friday night to assume the Presidency, said in a proclamation yesterday: "may the guns be silent."

He was referring to reports earlier last week, as he had been making his way home after the resignation of President Janio Quadros, that civil war threatened the country.

The proclamation, issued in Porto Alegre, said: "I have returned to my country to fulfil the duties imposed on me by the constitution (to act as President.)"

He continued: "I believe that after the impact of the resignation of President Janio Quadros no government can be installed... except with the approval of all forces responsible for Brazil.

Yesterday, the ninth day of the crisis, the country is still groping for a formula that would give it a President on terms acceptable to all factions.

Congress, which is sitting almost non-stop in Brasilia — the new capital — has alternately advanced towards and retreated from drastic revision of the Constitution aimed at clipping the President's powers and substituting a parliamentary system.

Congress Friday night declared Mr. Goulart had a constitutional right to succeed ex-President Quadros, and that it would not be rushed into reforming the presidency to suit the demands of service chiefs.

The Congress set Monday (tomorrow) as the day Mr. Goulart will be installed as President in Brasilia.

Even if the constitution is amended, there is no guarantee it would make Mr. Goulart more acceptable to the three Service Ministers, who have been running the country since Dr. Quadros resigned.

Eshkol Heads Mapai Coalition Committee, Has First Contacts

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Finance Minister Levi Eshkol was Friday appointed head of the Mapai committee charged with negotiating the composition of the next Government coalition.

At its first meeting since the elections, the Mapai Secretariat also appointed the following committee members: Prime Minister Ben-Gurion; Foreign Minister Golda Meir; Mapai Secretary-General Yosef Almogi; Deputy Education Minister Ami Assaf; Mr. Akiva Govrin, and Mr. Shraga Netzer.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Eshkol met with National Religious Party leader Haim Moshe Shapira, the Interior Minister. Yesterday he had a discussion with Liberal Party leader Moshe Kol. The first formal meeting between Mapai and the Liberals is expected to take place tomorrow or Tuesday.

The Mapai Secretariat on Friday resolved that the party should seek the widest possible coalition, on three conditions: that all members agree to a joint declaration of "basic principles;" that all members accept the principle of collective responsibility for conduct of government, and that the "major party"—that is, Mapai — has a majority in the Cabinet.

As there is no prospect of the coalition talks making much headway before the High Holy Days are over, the immediate struggle is expected to lie over the election of the Knesset Speaker and his Deputies. There appears to be general agreement that Mapai's Kadish Luz should continue as Speaker, but a fight looms on the number of Deputies. In the Fourth Knesset, there were six, including two Mapai members. The Liberals and Ahdut Ha'avoda who were not represented in the Presidium of the Fourth Knesset, now each want a Deputy Speaker and oppose Mapai's having more than one.

The Liberal's Knesset Faction on Friday decided to instruct the party's representatives on the Knesset Organising Committee to insist that the Deputies are elected at the same time as the Speaker.

Our Political Correspondent writes:

The composition of Mapai's coalition negotiating committee appears to be in line with Mr. Ben-Gurion's intention to achieve closer cooperation and coordination with veteran leaders of the party.

It is the first time that the committee has formally included both Mr. Ben-Gurion and Mrs. Meir — and this despite the fact that the latter will leave within a fortnight for New York to attend the U.N. General Assembly session.

Mr. Eshkol and the Mapai party whip, Mr. Govrin, are the only members of the 1959 negotiating committee who were again appointed. Mr. Almogi is on this year's committee *ex-officio*, while Ministers Sapir, Shitrit, and Josephthal and Tel Aviv Mayor Namir were not chosen this time.

The most striking change perhaps is the exclusion of Dr. Josephthal, who represents Mapai's younger section and is known to have enjoyed Mr. Ben-Gurion's personal confidence.

On the other hand Mr. Netzer, the leader of the Tel Aviv veterans' bloc — the "Gush" — and unofficial head of Mapai's party machinery, was appointed to the committee and will thus represent Mapai for the first time to the outside. Mr. Netzer, who throughout the years was a "behind-the-scenes" man, made his first public appearance in addressing several Mapai rallies in Tel Aviv during the recent election campaign.

It was his determined stand behind Mr. Ben-Gurion at the height of the Lavon Affair which actually tipped the scales and eventually rallied the majority of the Mapai leadership around the Prime Minister.

Arab Kuwait Force Seen Ready Thursday

CAIRO (Reuter).—The Arab military force which will replace British troops now in Kuwait may be ready to move on Thursday, Abdel Khalik Hassouna, Secretary-General of the Arab League said here yesterday.

US, Britain Not Renewing Tests Despite New Soviet Atom-Blast

New Kremlin Note on Berlin

LONDON (AP). — Russia last night renewed charges the Allies are abusing the Berlin airlanes, but first reports of new Soviet notes suggested Moscow has steered clear of threats that would heighten East-West tension.

The Soviet notes to the U.S., Britain and France were delivered in Moscow last night in reply to the Western notes a week ago which warned that any interference with the three long-used air corridors into West Berlin would bring "the most serious consequences."

Informants said the Soviets reasserted their charge that West German spies and saboteurs are being flown into West Berlin to make trouble for the East German Communist regime.

But, the sources added, there appeared to be no mention of Soviet action that would threaten the airlanes and so aggravate the crisis.

The protest had been sent through the Government of Czechoslovakia, as the U.S. does not have relations with the East German regime, and referred to the 1,500-man battle group which moved into Berlin via the 110-mile autobahn linking West Berlin with West Germany August 20.

In Bonn, yesterday, Chancellor Adenauer said he is convinced negotiations with the Soviet Union on the Berlin and German problems will produce a peaceful solution satisfactory to all sides.

Dr. Adenauer told a nationwide television audience that this would mean the reunification of Germany within the foreseeable future "in peace and freedom."

The Chancellor said he based his confidence about negotiations on his past successes with the Soviet Union. He recalled that in 1955, "my negotiations in Moscow finally produced the release of German prisoners of war and brought about the establishment of diplomatic relations between this country and the Soviet Union."

Dr. Adenauer promised that for his part he would "do everything in my power to maintain peace, that we can live in security and freedom."

Reports from Washington said the Kennedy Administration next week will make the first of several diplomatic moves designed to sound out Russia anew on the possibility of a peaceful Berlin settlement, as well as fresh disarmament negotiations.

Initial steps now impending could even lead to a summit conference, provided preliminary negotiations produced a basis for agreement.

Moscow Plans Big Manoeuvres

LONDON.—The U.S. and Britain have decided against resuming nuclear weapon tests for the time being, despite the White House announcement Friday night that the Soviet Union has exploded a nuclear device of "intermediate range" in the general area of Semipalatinsk, Soviet Central Asia.

The White House announcement said the Russian device tested "had a substantial yield," but did not disclose how the test was detected.

The device fired on Friday is believed to have been bigger than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima during World War Two, which was equivalent to 20,000 tons of T.N.T., but smaller than a Megaton bomb, which has a T.N.T. equivalent of one million tons.

The explosion, which President Kennedy branded as "atomic blackmail," came just two days after Moscow announced it would resume nuclear weapons experiments.

There was still no confirmation or denial of the White House announcement from Moscow, but early yesterday the Soviet Union announced it would hold combined fleet and rocket manoeuvres in the Arctic, east of Spitzbergen, in September and October.

It said the Soviet Northern Fleet would hold the exercise jointly with rocket troops in the Barents and Kara Seas, and warned that ships and planes appearing in that area from September 10 to November 15 would do so at their own risk.

In Geneva yesterday, it was announced that the U.S., Britain and the Soviet Union will resume their nuclear test-ban conference tomorrow. The talks were suspended by the U.S. and British delegates on Thursday.

The political strategy behind Anglo-American decisions not to resume nuclear tests at present, according to diplomatic sources here, is to allow the impact of Russia's nuclear test blast to have its effect on world opinion.

Meanwhile, Western powers were consulting on the advisability of bringing Russia's new test to the notice of the U.N., these sources said. *(AP, Reuter)*

World Reaction To Test is Bitter

LONDON (Reuter).—The new Soviet nuclear blast drew bitter reaction yesterday from all over the non-Communist world, including some of the uncommitted nations.

Yugoslav officials privately described it as "disastrous." Leading Indian and Indonesian newspapers denounced it.

Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, the British Nobel Peace Prize winner, in Geneva yesterday, described the test as a "fearful blast" at Mr. Khrushchev's campaign for general and complete disarmament.

Addressing the 16th session of the World Federation of U.N. Associations, he said that "hundreds of millions of voices" would be asking whether Mr. Khrushchev meant what he said in his repeated calls for complete disarmament.

It was known that a test of the type carried out Friday took about six months to prepare, he added.

In Kuala Lampur, the Malayan Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, said in a statement that the explosion was "deplorable and shows utter contempt and disregard for world opinion."

Japan told Russia the decision to restart tests "mercilessly tramples on the prayerful hopes for peace of all peoples."

The Japanese protest was handed over in Moscow and the Foreign Ministry in Tokyo said the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow had been instructed to ask if a nuclear test actually took place over Asia. If so, he was to lodge a strong verbal protest immediately.

French Arrest 20 For Bombings

PARIS (AP). — French authorities announced yesterday that they have arrested about 20 persons implicated in a long series of right-wing bomb attacks in France.

The arrests were made in separate raids during the past several days. Most of the ringleaders of the underground movement, which was linked by police to the right-wing secret army organization (OAS), are still missing.

Leader of the movement was identified as Joseph Ortiz, one of the leaders of the Algiers barricades uprising in January 1960, who has been reported living in Spain.

BOMB NEAR CHIEF RABBI'S HOME

Our Paris correspondent, Maurice Carr, cables:

A plastic bomb exploded Thursday night in the building where the Chief Rabbi of France, Rabbi Jacob Kaplan, resides. It caused heavy damage, but there were no casualties.

A leaflet bearing a "message" left by the terrorists was rendered illegible by debris, but there is no doubt that the outrage was perpetrated by the French rightist "Secret Army Organization."

The night before they chose as their victim Rev. Marc Boegner, head of the French Protestant Church who, along with Rabbi Kaplan and Catholic and Moslem spiritual leaders, earlier this year contemplated launching an appeal to President de Gaulle and the FLN for an Algerian cease-fire.

The bomb attacks are clearly "punishment" meted out by the secret army for this peace initiative.

Sikh Leader's Fast In 19th Day

AMRITSAR, N. India (Reuter). — Police yesterday were keeping a round-the-clock watch on all exits from Amritsar's Sikh Temple, as 24 supporters of Master Tara Singh — now in the 19th day of his "fast unto death" — took refuge inside.

Police have warrants for the arrest of Tara Singh and his 24 militant Akali Dal party colleagues.

The 76-year-old Sikh leader's condition was reported to be "stable" by party members, and "in a deep zone of concern" by doctors attending him.

Tara Singh is fasting to back the Sikhs' demand for a Punjabi-speaking state in India.

(See Article on Page 6)

Tractor Operator Badly Hurt By Mine Near Syria

TIBERIAS. — A tractor driver of Kibbutz Gadot, Eliahu Amsalem, 19, was seriously injured on Friday when his tractor struck a landmine in the kibbutz apple orchard. He was taken to the Poriya hospital, where he was reported to be out of danger. The vehicle was badly damaged.

Amsalem was distributing ladders to apple pickers in the orchard, west of the settlement, about one kilometre from the Syrian border, when his machine struck the mine.

JOHNSON DUE IN JORDAN TOMORROW

Dr. Joseph Johnson, the representative of the Palestine Conciliation Commission, is to arrive in Amman tomorrow, the Jordan Foreign Ministry has been informed by the U.N., ANA reported.

Dr. Johnson arrived in Beirut on Friday night and yesterday met Dr. John Davis, Director of UNRWA.

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Reuven Robert Gamzon

The funeral will leave from the Weizmann Institute of Science on Monday, September 4, 1961, at 11 a.m., and will proceed to the Rehovot Cemetery.

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Social & Personal

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, on Friday received Lord Nathan of Churt.

•

The Social Welfare Minister, Dr. Yosef Burg, on Friday received the U.N. social work expert, Prof. Arthur C. Abrahamson.

•

The Governor of the Bank of Israel, Mr. David Horowitz, on Thursday gave a reception at the Holyland Hotel in Jerusalem in honour of the participants in the Congress of the International Fiscal Association. Among those present was the Knesset Speaker, Mr. Kadish Luz.

•

Scientists attending the international conference on "Spectral Line Shape and Molecular Interactions" taking place at the Weizmann Institute visited the Hebrew University on Friday and were the luncheon guests of the Rector, Prof. G. Racah.

•

Dr. Rafael Markman, Chairman of the United Israel Appeal in Sao Paolo, Brazil, and Mr. Simon Beker, Chairman of the Brazilian Maccabi Association, were on Friday the guests of honour at a reception given by the Keren Hayesod Directorate. Among those present were Messrs. Eliahu Dobkin, Zalman Shazar, and Moshe Ussoskin.

•

Dr. Moshe Avidor, Director-General of the Jewish Agency, on Friday received Mr. and Mrs. George Konheim, UJA leaders from Los Angeles.

•

An exhibition of photographs, "The World and the Child," was opened yesterday at the Beersheba Museum by Mayor David Touviyahu. The photographs were taken by Mr. G. Barnes, head of the Education and Cultural Departments at the Beersheba Municipality.

THE BOOK "The Attorney-General vs. Adolf Eichmann," published in Hebrew by the Central Office of Information, is expected to go on sale in the bookshops this month. Consisting of Mr. Hausner's opening speech at the trial, the advance sale already totals 20,000.

WHAT'S ON

JERUSALEM

Holyland Hotel: Five o'clock Tea, Swimming, Dancing and Orchestra every Saturday night. Israeli films every Tuesday night. Transport: Hotel bus, opp. Tzal Israel, Tel. 24498/99/90.

• **Drink & Dance:—**
Relax and have a good time at Bacchus. Tourists welcome too.

• **Tours:—**
Hebrew University: conducted tour in English, 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby. Wise Auditorium, University Campus.

Yad Vashem: Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Authority, Har Hazikaron — Visits to the Memorial Shrine (Ohel Yizkor) and to the exhibition entitled "Warning and Witness." Sundays to Thursdays 8 to 6. Fridays and holiday eves 8 to 1.

Conducted tours at the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre at 9.30 a.m. (Hebrew), 11 a.m. (English), Lobby of the out-patient clinic, Bus No. 19. Full Hadassah tour at 9 a.m. daily from the Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre, Tel. 24061.

• **New Israel Films:**
Daily showing, Keren Hayesod Hall, 12 noon, 1 p.m.

• **Vespers:—**
Christian Fellowship Vespers at 6.30 p.m. in Y.M.C.A. Lounge following carillon music from Tower.

• **Exhibitions:—**
Jerusalem Art Gallery, 6 Rehov David Hamelech: Daily 10 a.m.—1; 4-8 p.m.
Artists' House, Paintings by Dr. Paul Loewy and Dan Hoffner, 10-1, 4-6.
Rina Gallery, 13 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 23523. "Archaic Landscape," oils and drawings by Joseph Halevy. Daily, 9-1, 4-7, 9-11.
Archaeological Museum, Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Gold Treasure from Caesarea. Pontius Pilate inscription from Caesarea. Exhibit of the month: Statue of Ephesian Artemis from Caesaria, 9-1, 3-5.
Bezalel National Museum: Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Archaeological objects. Modern American Drawings (loan from Museum of Modern Art, New York); Israeli painters, traditional subjects. Palestinian painters, traditional subjects, 9-1, 3.30-6.
Bezalel Art Library. Magic Lines in modern American drawings: New acquisitions, 9-2.30.
"Israel Today", permanent exhibition, Binyanei Ha'ooma, 10-1, 4-6.
• **Zoo:—**
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: 8 a.m.—7 p.m.

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• **Dine and Dance:—**
Casba Bar-Restaurant, 32 Rehov Yirmiyahu, international Cuisine. Lunch IL4. Aperitif. Dinner Dance, Tel. 42617. Open from 12 p.m. to 2 a.m. Fully air-conditioned.
Delphin Bar, 16 Shalom Aleichem: exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists, Tel. 22873.
Adria Night Club, 101 Dizengoff Passage, Tel. 51349. New International Show.
"Pagoda" Restaurant, Exclusive, 217 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 42516.
• **Savyon:—**
For dancing & international atmosphere the JET CLUB, Avia Hotel—Savyon, Israel's newest, most attractive. Sherut from Tel Aviv by Kopel Tours.
• **Tourist Service:—**
Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26825, 8 a.m.-2 p.m.
Z.O.A. House, 9 a.m.—7 p.m.
• **Zoological Gardens:—**
Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. daily.
• **Exhibitions:—**
A summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures by 12 of Israel's leading artists, at Galerie Israel Ltd., 63 Ben Yehuda Rd., Tel Aviv. Daily 10-1, 6-8; Friday, 10-1. Tel. 22907.
Prints and Drawings, Israel Painters and Sculptors Assoc. Art Pavilion, 9 Alharizi 10-1; Sat. 10-1.
Ancient Glass, Pre-historic finds in coastal region: Museum Ha'aretz, 10-5.
Tel Aviv Museum:
Dizengoff House, 16 Rothschild Blvd. Selection from the Museum's collections: Classical Art, Modern Art, Israeli Art, British Watercolours 17th, 18th century. Hours: 10-1, 4-7; Friday, Saturday, 10-1.
Z.O.A. House: Photographs by Micha Avni, 10 a.m.-10 p.m.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:—**
Art Gallery: Paintings, Wood Cuts, Sculptures. Artists' House, 24 U.N.O. Avenue, 10-1, 4-7. Saturdays, 10-1 only.
Museum of Japanese Art, 89 Sderot Hanassi, Mt. Carmel, by public request, re-display of Museum's best items as shown in the "Opening Exhibition," 10-1, 4-7.

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THE INTERNATIONAL ORCHESTRA IN BELGRADE

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

Belgrade Returns Israelis Press Cards

BELGRADE (Reuter). — Nine hours after Yugoslav security men on Friday confiscated the press passes of five Israel journalists attending the conference of non-aligned states here, the cards were handed back.

Mr. Branko Novakovic, director of the Press Centre, declared: "We are sorry for the misunderstanding."

He added there would be no limitation on the journalists' movements — having earlier said the matter was "under consideration."

Mr. Dan Pachter, of Kol Yisrael, said the Israel journalists at the conference had refused an offer of a different type of press card which would not enable them to attend press conferences or receptions. They described the offer as "an insult to the profession."

The passes were taken away in the morning by security men in uniform and plain clothes as the journalists went to watch heads of delegations arrive at the Yugoslav Parliament for the conference opening.

Mr. Mordekhai Nahumi, who represents two papers — "Al-Hamishmar" and "Lamerhav" — told Reuter that Mr. Novakovic had replied to their complaint by saying that "some heads of delegations objected to Israel journalists being able to approach them, and that this had to be prevented."

Mr. Novakovic had added that something would be done to prevent Israel journalists being in the neighborhood of some heads of state, but he had not said which heads of state were involved. Israel journalists would be able to attend press conferences if the heads of state giving them did not object, Mr. Novakovic had promised.

'SUMMIT' TALKS

(Continued from Page 1)

operating in the other power bloc's territory.

He also proposed a kind of U.N. "watchdog" body, elected by the General Assembly, to ensure that the decisions of the Security Council and General Assembly are carried out effectively by the Secretary-General and his administrators.

On Germany, Dr. Nkrumah, who arrived at the conference from talks with Mr. Khrushchev, was considered to favour the Soviet line insofar as he called for the signature of a German peace treaty without delay. He did not make any condemnation of the Russians for bringing the Berlin issue to the boil.

In another remark which would not find favour among the Western powers, he described the Common Market as a "new design for reimposing Europe's domination and exploitation in Africa."

Observers said President Nkrumah's speech showed that a degree of unity is emerging among members of the conference on several concrete points. A general theme given emphasis in nearly all speeches so far is that Communist China should be admitted to the U.N.

President Nkrumah joined with President Ibrahim Abboud of the Sudan in urging that Africa be made into a nuclear free zone.

He supported President Sukarno of Indonesia in calling for a time limit to end all colonialist rule. But while President Sukarno proposed a two-year limit, President Nkrumah gave the date of December 31, 1962. (Presidents Abboud and Sukarno both spoke on Friday.)

Mr. Nehru told the conference it was meeting at a "crisis in human history," and urged it to throw its weight in favour of negotiations between the great powers. There was no choice left between negotiations for peace and war.

Complete disarmament — "an absolute necessity for the world of the future" — was the only way to solve the problem. "We should not lay down what should be done about Berlin and Germany," the Indian Premier added, but certain facts of life must be recognized. "This is the most important and vital problem of the day."

Mr. Nehru said two facts must be recognized — that East and West Germany were two separate countries and that Berlin was divided.

If Western rights of access to Berlin were guaranteed, "one of the major causes of friction could be removed . . . The most important thing for the world today is for those great powers directly concerned to meet together and to negotiate for world peace and not to stand too much on their respective prestige . . ." he declared.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Resnik, 15 Gaza, 33662.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Kolberg, 28 Allenby, 23335. Frankel, 28 King George, 23721. Nordau, 183 Ben Yehuda, 42673. Yehuda Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi, 65159. **JAFFA**: Noga, near Noga cinema, 81896. **BAT YAM**: Shulamit, 4 Daniel. **HOLON**: Brut, 104 Sokolov. **HERZLIYA**: Dr. Zablocky. **RAMAT GAN**: Hygeia, 81 Arlosoroff, 71489. **REHOVOT**: Segal, 134 Herzl, 95-1228. **PETAH TIKVA**: Rassl, Rothschild-Herzl, 911406. **NATANYA**: Geva. **HAIFA**: Rambam, 29 Arlosoroff, 2974.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Greenwald, 22 Yehoshua Bin Nun, 32973. Dr. Zerrad, 89 Jaffa, 23357. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 25748. Dr. Garman, 25 Frishman corner 30 Syrkin. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff, 27027. Dr. Mahler, 59 Arlosoroff, 51374. Dr. Hareven, 6 Epstein, 43281.
RAMAT GAN: Dr. Harzenfertg, 1 Bialik.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 2456.

Foster, US Communist Leader, Dies in Moscow

MOSCOW (Reuter). — Mr. William Foster, 80-year-old leader of the U.S. Communist Party, died in a sanatorium near Moscow on Friday night, unofficial sources said here.

No official announcement has yet been made, but the sources said Foster's wife was with him during the last hours. He had been ill in Moscow for several months.

(Last December, Foster won the right from a U.S. Federal Court to leave America to seek treatment for a heart ailment and partial paralysis caused by a cerebral haemorrhage almost four years ago. He claimed the cost of treatment was too high in the U.S.)

800 Leave Cuba From Embassy Havens

MIAMI, Florida (Reuter). — The Cuban Government has granted safe conduct passes out of the country to about 800 persons who have been living in asylum in a number of foreign embassies in Havana, Mr. Manuel Aristigueta, the Venezuelan Consul-General here, announced.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

SUNDAY
All Times Local Time

ARRIVALS: Cyprus Air 66 from Nicosia — 0635. Air France 182 from Paris — 1500. El Al 230 from New York, Paris — 1650. B.O.A.C. 310 from London and Geneva — 1700. El Al 312 from Istanbul — 1915. Olympic 602 from Athens — 2010. El Al 402 from Rome — 2030. Air France 134 from Paris and Rome — 2110. El Al 412 from Vienna — 2110. Swissair 332 from Zurich and Athens — 2145. Sabena 575 from Brussels and Vienna — 2225. El Al 422 from London and Zurich — 2400. Cyprus Air 62 from Nicosia — 2440.

DEPARTURES: TWA 800 to Athens, Rome, Paris New York — 0645. El Al 421 to Zurich and London — 0650. El Al 411 to Rome and Vienna — 0800. El Al 221 to Paris and New York — 0900. Alitalia 453 to Rome — 0910. B.E.A. 263 to Athens, Rome and London —1030. El Al 401 to Rome — 1100. El Al 311 to Istanbul — 1200. Air France 182 to Teheran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Hong Kong and Tokyo — 1600. B.O.A.C. 310 to Teheran — 1745. El Al 701 to Teheran — 2345. El Al 101 to Athens, Leopoldville and Johannesburg — 2400.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 256.4, 249 & 220 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.05, 7.00 and 7.58 a.m., 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. **English**: 2.00 p.m. **French**: 2.15 p.m.

6.00 a.m. Religious Service. 6.10 Musical Clock. 6.30 Exercises. 6.40 Musical Clock. 6.58 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Programme Announcements. 11.01 Popular Concert: Brahms: Concerto in A Minor for Violin, Cello & Orchestra, Op. 102 (Soloists: Jascha Heifetz, Violin—Emanuel Feuermann, Conductor: Eugene Ormandy); Mendelssohn: Symphony No. 5 "The Reformation" (Conductor: Dimitri Mitropoulos). 12.00 Women's Programme. 12.30 Oriental Music. 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.

4.59 Opening. 5.05 Announcements. 5.06 Talk by Miriam Mandilov. 5.15 Children's Corner. 5.30 Weekly French Lesson. 5.45 "Music for Sunday" — a special programme for the Christian Communities: Bach: Five Sacred Songs, The Choir of Kings' College, Cambridge, conducted by David Willcocks; Bruckner: Te deum, The Westminster Choir and the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Bruno Walter. 6.30 Youth Corner. 6.57 For the Agriculturalist—Weekly Report. 7.20 Maccabia Newsreel. 7.40 Daily Hebrew. 7.45 "Regavim" — Agricultural Bag. 8.15 "Some of This and Some of That." 8.50 Bible Reading: Divrei Hayamim, chaps. 11 & 12. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.29 Spot Announcement. 9.30 The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra Concert: Israel Music Festival. Trio: Isaac Stern — Violin, Leonard Rose — Cello, Eugene Istomin—Piano; Beethoven: Trio No. 6 in E-Flat Major, Op. 70, No. 1; Ravel: Trio in A-Minor; Mendelssohn: Trio No. 1 in D-Minor, Op. 49. 11.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
469, 292.7 & 422.5 M.

Commercial Programme: 3.50 p.m. Opening. 4.00 Programme for Tourists, presented by Yehuda Lev. 5.00 News. 5.05 Tunes and Melodies. 5.45 Requests for Songs and Dances. 6.00 "From the Newsroom." 6.02 Requests (cont.). 6.15 "Baton Up." 6.40 Songs that are still popular. 6.55 "From the Newsroom." 6.57 The Stock Market. 7.00 Close Down.

9.30 Opening. 9.31 New Records. 10.00 "From the Newsroom." 10.02 The Man in Black — Sketch. 10.32 Quiet Tunes. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR
497 & 41.7 M.

7.00 p.m. News in Easy Hebrew. 7.15 Rumanian. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 News in Mograbit. 8.10 News in Hungarian. 8.20 News in Polish. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in French. 9.15 News in English. 9.29 Close Down.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
497 & 41.7 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): 6.30-7.15 a.m., 1.15-2.15, 5.23-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (32.3 M.): Programme to the U.K.: 10.15 News. 10.25 Maccabia. 10.30 Heritage. 10.44 News Headlines and Close Down.

Programme to South Africa: 6.45 News. 6.55 Maccabia. 7.00 Heritage. 7.14 News Headlines and Close Down.

ARMY PROGRAMME
(216, 225 & 235 M.)

6.00 Opening. 6.03 Request Programme. 6.40 Tunes and Rhythm. 6.58 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 Classical Request: Works by: Auber, Chausson, Mendelssohn & De Falla. 7.50 "Entry Ticket." 8.30 Army's Diary. 8.45 Nation's Songs. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Merry Rhythm." 9.30 "Hit Parade." 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (19.44, 16.77 & 13.90 M.): 7.15-7.45 News. Actualities.

LAW REPORT

THE JERUSALEM POST September 3, 1961

In the Supreme Court

Before the Deputy President (Justice Agranat), Justices Silberg and Witkon.

Nahman Shtarkes, Applicant, v. Alter and Ida Schuhmacher, Respondents (Motion 309/61).

Court Orders Re-imprisonment of Wahman Shtarkes

The High Court ordered Nahman Shtarkes to be re-imprisoned until such time as he complies with their order to return the boy, Yossele Schuhmacher, to his parents.

In February of 1960 the High Court of Justice granted the Schuhmachers an order nisi against Mrs. Schuhmacher's father, Mr. Nahman Shtarkes, ordering the latter to return Yossele Schuhmacher, who had been given into his temporary care, to his parents.

When Mr. Shtarkes failed to respond to this order, the Schuhmachers asked the Supreme Court to apply the sanction contained in section 6 of the Contempt of Court Ordinance, 1929, and order Mr. Shtarkes to be imprisoned until such time as he produces Yossele. The Court granted their request and Mr. Shtarkes was imprisoned.

After spending almost eleven months in prison Mr. Shtarkes petitioned the Supreme Court to release him, on the grounds that he had no knowledge whatsoever of the whereabouts of Yossele and had no means of discovering where he was being hidden. He added, in his petition, that the boy had been spirited away from him one day in the synagogue by two strangers who had later assured him that no harm would befall the child and that all his needs would be cared for.

The Supreme Court decided to postpone consideration of Mr. Shtarkes' petition for three months, during which time he would be allowed his freedom in order to give him an opportunity to find Yossele and hand him over to his parents.

On July 11, 1961, the application for Mr. Shtarkes' release was again considered by the Supreme Court after hearing of the steps which he had taken to find the boy.

Mr. Mack appeared for the applicant and Mr. Cohen-Zidon for the respondents.

Decision

The Supreme Court, in rejecting the application for release, pointed out that Mr. Shtarkes had, during proceedings in the original petition for an order absolute calling on him to return Yossele to his parents, categorically and persistently refused to divulge the whereabouts of the boy. This fact, together with other evidence, indicated clearly and unambiguously, held the Court, that he had known of the child's whereabouts at the time and that his present story — about Yossele's having been spirited away by two complete strangers — was pure invention.

Furthermore, continued the Court, after the applicant had been given three months grace in which to search for the boy, on the principle that the sanctions contained in section 6 of the Contempt of Court Ordinance are not aimed at punishing a person who defies an order of court but are aimed at forcing that person to implement the order (see Motion 52/60, P.D. 14/782), he had done practically nothing to justify his claim that he had unsuccessfully tried to trace him. For, according to the evidence of two policemen who had shadowed the applicant constantly during the daylight hours, all he had done was to announce in two synagogues, two weeks before the three-month period ended, that anyone who had any information about Yossele's whereabouts should contact him; and had further asked a few persons whom he had met in the streets whether they knew where Yossele was. The applicant, himself, had testified that he had also prayed at the grave of Rabbi Shimon Bar Yohai at Meron for the welfare of the child and his return to his parents.

Those so-called steps which the applicant had taken, held the Court, indicated just the opposite of a serious effort to find where the boy was hidden and restore him to his rightful guardians, his parents. The applicant had revealed an amazing lack of enthusiasm for the task of returning the child and had showed clearly that he was obviously not reconciled to the necessity of this, as witness also the testimony of the child's mother on her conversation with her father during this period.

In short, held the Court, they were not satisfied that the applicant was not in a position to effect the return of the boy to his parents and therefore did not think it justified to cancel the order of arrest against him. The application should, therefore, be dismissed and the applicant returned to prison where he should be given treatment appropriate to his poor state of health, and where he should remain until such time as he obeys the court order to restore Yossele to his parents.

The court concluded their decision with a few pointed remarks. The painful and tragic scene being played out before the eyes of the public was, they said, without parallel in the history of local law since the establishment of the State and, to the best of their knowledge, had no precedent in the life of the Yishuv during the Mandate either. Not only the suffering of a mother and father who for almost two years had been deprived of the sight of their small son was involved here, nor was it only a matter of berefting of parents of their natural right to be the guardians of their child and to give him all parental care and devotion which he required. An even worse aspect of the whole incident is, held the court, that in the State of Israel, which proudly claims to be founded on the principles of justice and law, there are certain elements who have actively participated in and encouraged the disgraceful act of concealing a child from his parents, which, from both a moral and a criminal-legal point of view, is equivalent to the dastardly crime of kidnapping a child from its natural guardians.

Decision given on July 25, 1961.

Land Registry Agents Win Right to Practice

The High Court of Justice on Friday made absolute an order *nisi* instructing the Justice Minister and the Director-General of his Ministry to permit land registry agents to continue practising their profession even after the Bar Council Law goes into effect.

The order had been issued at the request of Mr. Yisrael Operman. He represented a group of 10 persons who have been agents for more than 12 years although for various reasons they did not acquire Petition Writers' Permits between the operative date established by the new law — May 1949 — and the date the law was passed in the last session of the Fourth Knesset.

The Bar Association supported the Justice Ministry in seeking to deny such agents the right to continue practising.

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM
3.30, 7, 9 p.m.

CHEN: Suspicion
EDEN: Fury River
EDISON: Au Bout de Souffle
HABIRAH: Tank Battalion
JERUSALEM: The Gazebo
OR GIL: Eve Wants to Sleep
ORION: South Pacific
ORNA: Madison Avenue
RON: Cry for Happy
SEMADAR: No Down Payment
STUDIO: The Sins of Rachel Cade
TEL OR: High Noon
ZION HALL: It Started in Naples

TEL AVIV
4, 7.30, 9.30

ALLENBY: Hoodlum Priest
ARMON DAVID: Adua et la Compagne
BEN YEHUDA: Le Voyage en Ballon (10, 12, 2, 4, 7.30, 9.30)
CHEN: Venezia la Luna E Tu
EDEN: Fatma (4, 7.15, 9.15)
ESTHER: Cimarron
GAT: Wild Strawberries
HOD: The Most Wonderful Years of Life
MAXIM: "Tevya"
MIGDALOR: This Rebel Breed
MOGRABI: Underworld, U.S.A.
OPHIR: A Breath of Scandal
ORION: Romeo, Juliet and Darkness
PARIS: Ivanhoe
PEER: Plein Soleil
SHDEROT: Strangers When We Meet
TAMAR: The Young Sinners
TCHELET: The Virgin Spring
TEL AVIV: Wild in the Country
YARON: The World of Suzie Wong
ZAMIR: Hallos—Wrong Number
ZAFON: Exodus (4, 8)
RAMAT GAN: Spartacus

HAIFA

AMPHITHEATRE: Macumba Love
ARMON: The Last Days of Pompeii
ATZMON: Butterfield 8
CHEN: The Rikshs Man
EN DOR: The Scarface Mob
GAL OR: Glory Brigade
MAY: Shane
MORIAH: The Miracle
MIRON: Ni Vu... Ni Connu
ORAH: Monica
ORION: Le Saint Mene la Danse
ORLY: The Grass Is Greener
PEER: La Fievre Monte A El Pao
TAMAR: Noch Minderjahrig

BROTHERS. — The brother of the French pilot whose plane sliced through the cable of a Mont Blanc cable railway last Tuesday escaped unhurt yesterday when his plane crashed on the 14,000 foot Col du Dome near Chamonix, France.

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6TH MACCABIA
CLOSING CEREMONY
on 5.9.61 at 5.30 p.m. at the RAMAT GAN STADIUM in the presence of the Prime Minister
★ Gymnastic display by the Wingate Institute for Physical Education
★ Programme of Sports Displays by selected Maccabia participants
★ Gymnastics display on apparatus
★ Musical Interlude
★ Parade of the Delegations
★ Address of the Prime Minister
★ Closing Ceremony of the 6th Maccabia
Football Game:
JUVENTUS TORINO
vs.
ISRAEL SELECTED
Advance Ticket Sale:
Kanaf, 83 Rehov Allenby, and all ticket offices in Israel. Bamah General Agency, Tel Aviv, 50 Rehov Ben Yehuda; and at the box office of the Stadium (Yerushalmi).

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Professional particulars may be obtained at the Town Engineer's Office, 69 Shderoth Keren Kayemet, Tel Aviv.
Candidates for the above positions are requested to apply in writing as soon as possible, enclosing curriculum vitae, copies of documents and details of professional experience, to the Municipality Personnel Department, 21 Rehov Tchernichovsky.
Sept. 3, 1961.

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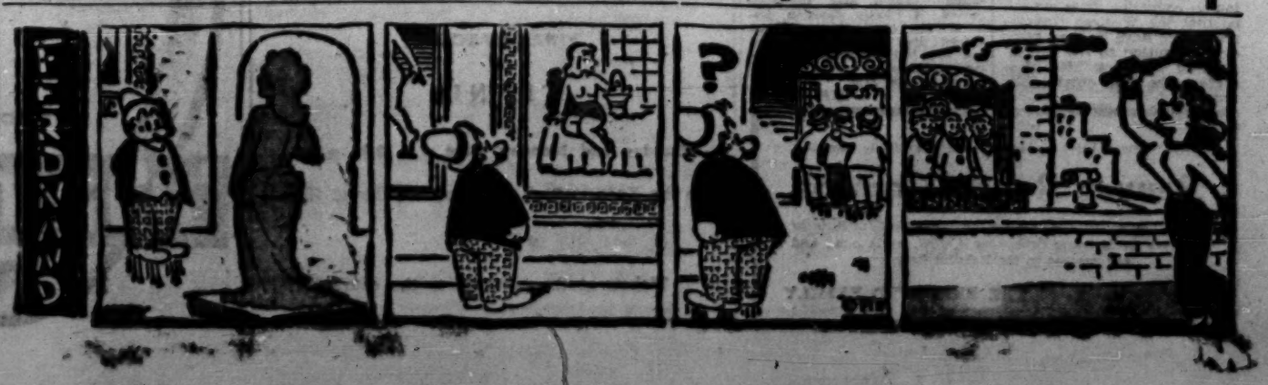
THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
ANNOUNCES
• The Ministry for Foreign Affairs is interested in engaging
Secretary-Typists
in English and French. The ability to type in those two languages is essential, and a knowledge of shorthand is desirable. Preference will be given to candidates who know Hebrew and other languages as well.
• An entrance
examination will be held, and suitable candidates will be absorbed in appointments in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Jerusalem.
• Persons interested
may present their candidature to the Personnel Department in the Ministry, until Sept. 8, 1961.



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Haifa: Community Center
10 Herzen St. Tel. 67918

The Weather

Weather Synopsis: An upper trough in our region causes temperature to be below normal for this season.

	A	B	C
Mt. Canaan	50	17—28	16—27
Nazareth	54	17—29	20—28
Tiberias	35	22—34	20—34
Haifa Port	60	23—28	23—2
Tel Aviv Kirya	53	21—30	21—30
Tel Aviv Port	64	23—29	22—29
Lydda Airport	50	18—30	18—30
Jerusalem	35	16—26	16—25
Beersheba	26	16—31	16—30
Eilat	17	23—36	24—36

A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Yesterday's Temperature range. C) Today's Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

Mrs. Beba Idelson, M.K., from a mission to Paris, London and New York on behalf of the Mo'etzet Haposlot.

Dr. Shaul Syman, Director-General of the Health Ministry, after attending a meeting of the Mediterranean Region of the World Health Organization (by El Al).

The Editor of the "South African Jewish Times," Mr. Leon Feldberg, for a month's visit (by El Al).

The Controller of Diamonds in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Yona Hazor, from Rome, where he held talks on the supply of diamonds to the industry here (by Alitalia).

DEPARTURES

Mr. Sebastian Balongi, Congo (Leopoldville) Minister of Planning and the Middle Class, after a 10-day visit (by Olympic).

Dr. Shalom Kapen, of the Physiology Department of the Hadassah Medical School, to Greece (by Olympic).

Australia, UK Share Table Tennis Honours

TEL AVIV. — Australia and Britain won the gold medals at Maccabia table tennis team events.

Playing at the Sheraton Hotel, the Australian girls surprised all in beating Israel 3:1, Suzy Javor defeating the former world champion Angelica Rozeanu fair and square by 21:18, 21:12. Javor went on to beat Glubert (Israel) 21:9, 21:8 and together with Lussy Cohen won the doubles 21:10, 14:21, 21:8.

Rozeanu won Israel's only match, beating Cohen 21;12, 21:15.

Briton Wins 1,000m. Cycling

TEL AVIV. — Lutz Durlacher of Britain won the 1,000 m. Maccabia bicycle time-trial in 1.10.4 min. The silver medal went to R. Raedker, of Holland, in 1.10.9, and the bronze medal to Allan Rossner (G.B.) — 1,12.0 min.; 24 riders from five countries participated in the race.

Other results:

Track and field: Mike Herman of the U.S., established a new Maccabia record in the Decathlon with 6,258 points on Friday. Second was Chanan Frenkel, of Israel, with 3,903 points, and the bronze medal went to David Gribler, of Great Britain, with 3,761 points.

Michal Lamdani of Israel, established a new Maccabia and national record of 1.57 m. in winning the high-jump for girls.

Shooting: Isidor Horowitz (U.S.) won the trap shooting events with 99 hits out of 100 pigeons. The other two medals went to Israel — the silver medal to Maxim Cohen and the bronze medal to Daniel Cohen, both with 92.

U.S. Regains Maccabia Lead

Clean Sweep of Swimming

By PAUL KOHN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

RAMAT GAN. — Like a tidal wave, American entrants swept all events on the opening day of the Maccabia swimming events at the Galei Gil pool here on Friday.

They broke every Maccabia record they contested, collecting four gold medals, two silver and one bronze on the way.

South Africa did next best, with a silver and a bronze medal. Israel collected one silver medal, and Australia and Canada one bronze medal each.

The rave of the day for the 3,000 spectators was the 200 metres womens' breaststroke. Barbara Chesneau (US) took an early lead but was soon overtaken by 15-year-old Margaret Kovarsky of South Africa, who led at the halfway mark. Miss Chesneau challenged again and the two girls touched together at the 150 metre turn.

Miss Chesneau, however, was the more powerful swimmer on the final lap and won by two metres in 3.00.7 minutes, with Miss Kovarsky in 3.02.9 mins. Placing third was Ralia Davis, of Australia in 3.10.0 mins.

Fourteen-year-old Lindsay Miller, of California, who tips the bar at less than 50 kilogrammes, won the 400 metres freestyle in the record time of 5.15.1. "Lindy" took the lead from the start and never let up, and finishing several metres ahead of team-mates Ellen Weiland and Marylin Kamenofsky.

Other results:

100 m. men's backstroke: Jackie Zakim (U.S.) 1.06.9 mins.; Yoram Schneider (Israel) 1.08.2 mins.; M. Chappel (Canada) 1.09.8 mins.

400 m. men's freestyle: Dave Abramson (U.S. 4.33.0 mins.; Dave Karetzky (U.S.) 4.49.5 mins.; Gerald Saltman (S.A.) 4.49.8 mins.

WATERPOLO: Israel defeated Belgium 9:3, after leading 4:0 at halftime.

Women's Tennis Title to Aussie

By JACK LEON

TEL AVIV. — Eva Duldig of Australia retained her Maccabia singles tennis title on Saturday, when she defeated South Africa's Marlene Gerson by 6-2, 3-6, 6-2 at the Maccabi Club courts here, in the best women's match seen in Israel for many years.

Miss Gerson, 21 played a more aggressive game than her 23-year-old opponent. Miss Dudlig was far steadier, however, and was often content to play a defensive game and let the Springbok girl make the mistakes.

Elazar Davidman, the last Israeli in the men's singles, bowed out 3-6, 6-4, 6-3, to Julie Mayers, the South African Davis Cup player, in the men's quarter-finals. Playing powerful tennis, Davidman looked a likely winner when leading 6-3, 3-1, but he lacked the concentration to press home this advantage and Mayers fought back to a fine victory.

The men's singles semi-finals, between Dick Savitt of the U.S. and South Africa's Rod Mandelstam, and Mayers and the American Mike Franks, will take place on Sunday afternoon at the Ramat Gan Bowling Club courts. Also being played off there today will be the women's doubles final between the South Africans Gerson and R. Wolpert and Duldig and L. Bodin of Denmark.

In the men's doubles, Savitt and Franks entered the finals on Saturday with a 6-4, 6-3 win against Springboks A. Port and I. Froman. Israel's Davis Cup pair of Davidman and Dubitzki on Sunday meet the Americans S. Schwartz and P. Cranis for a place in the semi-finals of the men's doubles.

Israel Second In Race for Medals

TEL AVIV. — The U.S. on Friday made a clean sweep in the first day of swimming events to regain its lead in the race for Maccabia medals.

After Thursday night's events, the medal table showed Israel leading with 14 gold, 17 silver and 10 bronze medals. The U.S. was a close second with 13 gold, 11 silver and 10 bronze.

The position last night was as follows:

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
U.S.	19	13	11
Israel	17	21	12
Britain	6	3	4
Australia	4	2	4
Holland	4	2	0
South Africa	2	4	4
Italy	2	3	4
Canada	2	1	4
Rhodesia	1	2	1
France	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	0
Denmark	1	0	0
India	1	0	0
Argentina	0	1	0

Donelle Bercov, 18, of Perth, Australia, seen diving on Friday in Maccabia preliminaries at the Galei Gil pool in Ramat Gan. She will be a finalist to day. Other Picture — Pg. 4.

Today's Events

Track and Field Finals: 4.30 p.m. Men: Pole vault 400 m. hurdles, 400 m. Relay, 800 m. Javelin, hop, skip and jump, 5,000 m., and 4x400 m. relay. Women: Discus, 200 m., 400 m. relay.

Swimming: 9 a.m. heats: Finals: Men: 100 m. Free-style, 200 m. breast-stroke, 800 m. free-style relay. Women: 100 m. butterfly, 400 m. free-style relay. (Galei-Gil Pool, Ramat Gan).

Fencing: 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Maccabi Gym, Haifa).

Basketball: 8 p.m. U.S.-Argentina. 9.30 Israel-Uruguay (Municipal Stadium, Ramat Gan).

Handball: 3 p.m. — 3 games (Rishon Lezion).

Volleyball: 7 p.m. Second-round games (Gan Avraham, Ramat Gan).

Weight Lifting: 8 p.m. (Kameri Theatre, Tel Aviv).

Table Tennis: 8 a.m., 3 p.m., and 8 p.m. (Sheraton Hotel, Tel Aviv).

U.S. Team Captures Henschell Golf Cup

Jerusalem Post Reporter

CAESAREA. — The American A-team of Jacobson, Solomon III, Rosen, and Preissler proved to be the best quartet of golfers ever to play the course here, when they carried off the Mary Henschell Trophy with a gross aggregate score for the two-day play of 612 (600 net).

In the second day of the International Tournament yesterday, they turned in cards of 74, 75, 77, and 75. The U.S. second team of Suisman, Nisselson, Ginsberg, Liebschutz were runners-up with 627 (619 net), and so both American teams conceded the net prize, as is customary in such cases, to the best Israel team of Davis, Lewis, Peterson, and Cohen, who all play to nine handicaps and scored an aggregate of 622 (694 gross).

The best rounds scored by Israelis were turned in by Feast on Friday (72 net) and Taubman yesterday (71).

The Captain of the U.S. team, two-handicap Bob Jacobson, was the outstanding player of the week's matches, and at a party last night at the clubhouse he responded on behalf of the guests, after Baron Edmond de Rothschild had presented the cups and prizes.

Israel XI Beats South Africa 2:1

PETAH TIKVA. — Israel defeated South Africa 2-1 at Maccabia football before 2,500 here yesterday, the winning goal coming 90 seconds before the end. Israel led 1-0 at halftime.

Israel and South Africa will both go into the final pool of the soccer tourney.

Right-half Amar scored the winning goal. Israel was the better side in the first half and at the end. The South Africans played typical British football.

The first goal came in the 41st minute through Rogosinsky from 25 metres. In the 68th minute, the Springboks equalized through Koplow.

Fogel of Belgium refereed the match.

ISRAEL SCORES BOWLS UPSET

TEL AVIV. — Israel brought off one of the biggest surprises of the Maccabia games in winning three gold medals at bowls over the week-end.

Rhodesia and South Africa each bagged one gold, two silver and one bronze medal; Australia collected a gold, silver and bronze medal and Britain took one bronze medal.

Blits Recaptured

(Continued from Page 1)

was found hiding under a tree in a courtyard near the police station. He said he had got away through the rear entrance of the station compound.

This time senior police officers began to question him. He said he was Shmuel Cohen, a member of Kibbutz Ayelet Hashahar, employed on banana harvesting. The settlers there, contacted by phone, said they had no member by that name and no bananas to harvest. The officers then brought up the rogue's gallery, but none remotely resembled the man before them.

Then one of the interrogators turned up the man's collar and found a Syrian label inside. "You're Blitz," he exclaimed. At this Blitz broke down and admitted his identity. He said he had passed through the Salah farm when he escaped into Syria, and hence had recognized it on his return. The Syrians had treated him well. He had heard about negotiations for his extradition, but had not been told anything more specific.

Our Police Reporter in Tel Aviv, Adam Lynford, adds:

Blitz arrived at Ramle Prison early Friday afternoon. Extra guards were on duty when the van bringing him pulled in.

Blitz was immediately put into solitary confinement — the normal punishment for a recaptured escaped convict, but this time also "for Blitz's own sake," I was told. My informant said that the other prisoners "would very much like to get their hands on Blitz," because since he and Nahman Farkas broke jail stricter security measures are in force at the prison.

In his cell, Blitz was ordered to remove clothes he had been given by his Syrian captors and don Israeli prison garb — which he did after taking a shower. He was then given a three-course meal, which he wolfed down.

An hour later, C.I.D. officers began questioning Blitz on his escape and his stay in Syria.

After interrogation, Blitz will be formally charged with escaping.

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Weizmann Institute Scientist Drowns

TEL AVIV. — Reuven Robert Gamzon, a prominent scientist at the Weizmann Institute, drowned on Friday afternoon while swimming in the sea near Nebi Rubin. He was 57.

His body was brought out by one of his friends, a fellow worker at the Institute, but all attempts to revive him failed.

Born in France, Mr. Gamzon was one of the founders and leaders of the Jewish Scout Movement in France and North Africa. During the Nazi occupation, he was one of the leaders of the Hebrew underground and commander of the Jewish Maquis near Toulouse. He was made a member of the French Legion of Honour for his wartime activities.

He immigrated to Israel in 1949 with his family and settled at Kibbutz Sde-Eliyahu.

Together with Prof. Ephraim Frei, head of the Electronics Department at the Weizmann Institute, he invented an improved loudspeaker.

The patent was recently acquired by a big U.S. company which began producing the loudspeakers two weeks ago.

He leaves a wife and four children.

The funeral will take place at 11 a.m. on Monday from the Weizmann Institute to the Rehovot Cemetery.

Geneticists Meet At Hebrew U.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Expressing the hope that this would be the starting point for a Mediterranean Club for Human Genetics, Dr. Haim Sheba, Director of the Tel Hashomer Hospital, opened the Conference on Human Population Genetics in Israel last night at the Hebrew University.

About 40 geneticists from Europe, the U.S., South America, Turkey, Algiers, India, Japan and South Africa, gathered with 70 Israel scientists under the chairmanship of Professor J.B.S. Haldane, the noted British geneticist, for a scientific get-together before the Second Conference on Human Genetics, to take place in Rome on Thursday.

Professor Haldane appeared on the rostrum dressed in an Indian tunic (he has been working for the past three years at the University of Calcutta).

Mr. Abba Eban, Minister of Education, stated that, due to the circumstances of history, the Jewish people offers a microcosm of the development of the human species: "What has happened to humanity has generally happened in some measure to us." This, as other speakers stressed, makes the State of Israel an admirable laboratory for genetical studies.

The conference will continue until Tuesday.

'Find Yossele' Bills Distributed In Schools in Coastal Area

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — About 600 "Bring back our Yossele!" leaflets, published by the public committee for the return of nine-year-old Yossele Schuhmacher, were distributed among schools on Friday morning as pupils returned to their studies after the summer holiday.

The leaflet explains in simple language the case of the boy kidnapped 18 months ago by his grandfather, and calls on all pupils and their families to give their support to the public committee.

In charge of the distribution was Mr. Moshe Wagner, founder of the public committee — who is also the foreman of the firm which employs Yossele's father, Mr. Alter Schuhmacher. Four of five leaflets were handed to a few pupils in each of the schools approached in the Tel Aviv area, Bnei Brak, Ramat Gan and Haifa. It is understood that nearly 200 schools received the leaflets.

In answer to a question, the lawyer said that the law prohibited the distribution of political propaganda among schoolchildren, but not appeals "to lend their support to a humane, moral mission."

Boy Finds Cache Of 300 Gold Coins

TEL AVIV. — A 13-year-old boy turned over to the police on Thursday 300 English gold sovereigns worth IL9,000, which he had found in the storeroom at his home in Rehov Trumpeldor.

The boy, Yosef Ehrlich, discovered the coins in the frame of an old bicycle.

Bested Swain Tries To End it All

TEL AVIV. — Shouting, "Let me go. I'm fed up with life," a 31-year-old from the Hatikva Quarter was pulled out of the sea by a policeman on Thursday evening after he attempted to drown himself.

The man got "fed up with life" after he lost to another in a street fight over a girl in Herbert Samuel Square.

He was taken to the police station for investigation. *(Itim)*

Agreement with Bonn On Double Taxation

POST Economic Reporter

An agreement is to be initialled in Jerusalem this morning between Israel and representatives of the West German Government abolishing the double taxation of German investments in Israel. The agreement will include other provisions of a fiscal nature to encourage such investments, it is learnt from Treasury sources.

West German banks and financial institutions have already acquired stock in Koor industries and in housing companies. Legislation has also been enacted by the Federal Government granting an investment allowance to projects in developing countries.

According to Treasury circles, an increased flow of private capital can be expected from Western Germany with the aid of these incentives.

Tax Men Urge Relief For Investors in New States

A resolution calling on wealthy countries not to tax the profits of their citizens from investments in developing countries when these profits are repatriated was adopted by the 550 delegates from 23 countries at the final plenary session of the 15th Congress of the International Fiscal Association in Jerusalem on Friday. This, the resolution said, would encourage the re-investment of the profits in the developing countries.

(See Leader — Page 1)

Casals to Play In Roman Amphitheatre

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HADERA. — Pablo Casals will give the (second) opening performance of the 2,000-year-old Roman Amphitheatre at Caesarea.

Casals, who is coming to Israel for the Music Festival, will perform there in mid-September together with Isaac Stern. Baron Edmond de Rothschild, head of the Caesarea Development Corporation, told a press conference in Binyamina on Friday.

The amphitheatre was recently excavated by a team of Italian archaeologists. The cellist is due to arrive in Israel on Friday.

UJA to Run $35m. Housing Drive

LYDDA AIRPORT. — A special United Jewish Appeal drive to raise $35m. for immigrant absorption by December 31, over and above the annual allocation for Israel needs, was decided upon by the U.J.A. at a special meeting in New York last Thursday, the Labour Minister, Dr. Giora Josephthal, announced on his return by El Al on Friday from a week's visit to the U.S. to raise funds for that purpose.

He noted that this was the first time the U.J.A. was conducting two simultaneous drives, and that the fund-raising organization had decided to cancel its annual study mission in order to concentrate on the special drive.

Dr. Josephthal reported that a number of U.J.A. leaders had felt that $15m. would be a more realistic goal, but were persuaded that even the $35m. goal was short of the actual needs. He added that the leaders were watching to see what the Israel public intended to do to help cover the increased immigrant absorption needs.

El Al Men Rehired, Strike Called Off

TEL AVIV. — The 28 El Al technicians dismissed last week were back at work last night under an agreement reached earlier in the day between Mr. Ze'ev Barash, of the Clerks' Union — to which El Al employees belong — and the airline's General Manager, Mr. Ephraim Ben-Artzi.

With the reinstatement of the workers, the solidarity strike called on Thursday by another 120 El Al technicians ended "automatically," a Union spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post* last night.

Under yesterday's agreement, the Union will immediately set up a special committee to look into the circumstances of the dismissal.

Eilat Plane Fare 9% Dearer

EILAT. — The price of flight tickets to Eilat was raised from last Thursday by about nine per cent. A return ticket will now cost IL42.95 in place of IL39.35.

The price of tickets for Eilat residents has not been raised and will remain at IL35.65 for a return ticket.

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Bank of Israel:

Less State Spending, Credit Cuts Needed to Halt Inflation

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

Immediate disinflationary measures, including a IL80-80m. cut in budgetary expenditure and an increase of a further two per cent in the liquidity ratio for commercial banks, are recommended in the latest report of the Bank of Israel on the increase in the means of payment.

The report was published in Jerusalem on Friday. The Bank of Israel Law requires the publication of such a report every time the means of payment increase by 15 per cent within a 12-month period. An increase of 15.5 per cent was registered during the period from August 1960 to May 1961.

Principal causes for the rise were two: first, an increase of IL181m. in foreign currency holdings, of which IL96m. was kept in foreign exchange accounts (a relatively high proportion, due to the fear of devaluation). The second reason was a 27 per cent increase in bank credits.

To offset this inflationary increase in the total amount of cash and current deposits, the report notes that the Government reduced its debts to the banks by IL46m. In this connection, the report observes with satisfaction that the Government is for the first time keeping its current expenditure within the bounds of its income — but this is not enough.

Imports, Prices Rise

The present excess of money in the economy has resulted in a sharp rise in imports — a greater increase in the first half of 1961 (30m.) than during the whole of 1960; and a rise in prices during the twelve months dealt with by the report by (excluding fruit and vegetables) 7.4 per cent.

One cause of the increased demand for bank credit, according to the report, is that the Government finances the erection of new farms and factories whilst leaving them to seek their working capital from the banks.

One remedy suggested by the report is to direct Development Budget funds towards consolidating these firms with a simultaneous reduction in Government investment in new enterprises. The report points out that in any case future output is limited by the shortage of spare manpower.

The liquidity ratio (i.e., the proportion of deposits which have by law to be frozen in the central bank) was raised from 38 to 40 per cent in March, and should be raised once more to 42 per cent. This would reduce the bank credit that would otherwise be available to the public by about IL80m.

Earnings — including wages and distributed profits — should be prevented from rising so rapidly (they went up in many cases last year by more than the growth in productivity). Savings have declined and should be fostered. Government bonds should be sold to the commercial banks at suitable interest rates.

In fact, the Bank of Israel rebukes itself in the report, stating: "If the central bank should be criticized, it is not for its policy of limiting the expansion to the means of payment, but for its excessive readiness to yield to the growing pressures for expanding credit."

Rise Recorded In Investment Rate

The Investment Centre approved the establishment or the expansion of 340 enterprises, involving capital totalling $113.8m. and IL126.8m., in January-August this year, as compared with 312 enterprises and $79.8 and IL54.5m. in the corresponding period last year, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry spokesman announced.

He noted that despite the increase in the number of investments approved, the Government's participation in the form of loans dropped from IL74.7m. last year to IL43.8m.

Notices to the Public

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The Administration and Scientific Staff of the Weizmann Institute of Science deeply regret to announce the passing of
Eng. Reuven Robert Gamzon
and express their deepest sympathy to the bereaved family. The funeral will leave from the Weizmann Institute of Science on Monday, September 4, 1961, at 11 a.m., and will proceed to the Rehovot Cemetery.

The Management and Staff of "Yeda," Research and Development Co. Ltd. at the Weizmann Institute of Science mourn the death of
Eng. Reuven Robert Gamzon
and express their condolences to the bereaved family.

We mourn the untimely death of our dear colleague and fellow worker
Eng. Reuven Robert Gamzon
Members of the Electronics Department at the Weizmann Institute of Science.

The Israel Section of the Institute of Radio Engineers mourns the untimely death of its Chairman
Eng. Reuven Robert Gamzon

We regret to announce the passing away of our dear Mother and Grandmother
Hertha Wolff (née HORN)
on Saturday, Sept. 2, 1961.
The funeral cortege will leave from Shaarei Zedek Hospital today, Sept. 3, 1961, at 3.30 p.m.
FOR THE FAMILY
Dr. Paul & Dr. Suse Goldschmidt-Wolff
Ruth & Eva Goldschmidt

YOUTH ALIYA RESCUE WORK HALTED

Agency Heads to Discuss Furore Raised by Orthodox Camp About Directing Wards

By SHALOM COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

The furore created by the anti-Youth Aliya campaign has resulted in the stopping of the rescue operation of children in the countries concerned, Mr. Moshe Kol, Head of Youth Aliya, told *The Jerusalem Post* on Friday.

The complaints of orthodox elements against Youth Aliya's direction of its religious wards are to be discussed by the Jewish Agency Executive on Monday. According to Mr. Kol and Mr. Moshe Ya'ari, Coordinator of Youth Aliya's Absorption Division, who were replying to this reporter's questions, the main issue will be the re-establishment of a classification committee, to decide which children are to be sent to a religious and which to secular absorption centres.

Mr. Kol said a committee of this kind, with one religious and one non-religious supervisor, had existed 10 years ago but had ceased functioning because children began arriving with their parents, or the parents had stated what sort of education they wanted for their children here. For the past eight years or so there had been no complaints, he said. As a safeguard there was, and is, an appeals and transfer committee, also with a parity composition.

Composition of Committee

Mr. Kol said he was ready to re-establish the classification committee. But, at a meeting last week of the Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., Mr. Kol, and the rabbis, it emerged that orthodox circles are now demanding a committee which would include representatives of public bodies, the Rabbinate, and the *yeshivot*. Add the possibility of party representatives, and members for the "other side" — such as the kibbutz movements, which have a superlative record in absorbing Youth Aliya children — and "the child won't be seen for the committee," said Mr. Kol. (The classification committee's function would be to decide which children go to religious or to non-religious centres, but not to choose the places themselves. This remains the prerogative of Youth Aliya, and is decided by the suitability of the place, Mr. Kol stressed.)

The Youth Aliya Committee of Mizrahi said it was prepared to accept a two-member parity committee, but claimed that the religious member must "have the confidence of the Chief Rabbinate." Mr. Kol's insistence that the committee should be made up of educationalists, as before, was not acceptable. Mr. Sharett, at his meeting with the rabbis led by Rabbi I. Unterman, noted that any rabbi on the committee would find himself in an impossible dilemma, for how could he officially approve the direction of any child to a secular place?

Mr. Kol charged that Agudat Yisrael and its Political Secretary, Rabbi Menahem Porush, M.K., were running the anti-Youth Aliya campaign in order to get children for Agudat Yisrael and also to exclude the kibbutzim from Youth Aliya. He said he had received a telegram from Agudat Yisrael which "hinted" that if Agudat Yisrael was given children "all would be quiet."

Aguda Unsuccessful

Agudat Yisrael is not successful with Sephardi children, Mr. Kol said firmly. At Youth Aliya's Managing Committee meeting on Tuesday, Mrs. Ada Maimon and the educator, Prof. A. Dushkin, said outright that no children ought to be sent to Agudat Yisrael centres — and there were no dissenting voices, Mr. Kol said.

On the other hand, the *hassidic* Habad movement had much experience with Sephardi children in communities abroad, and had established a successful relationship with them.

As to Poalei Agudat Yisrael, Mr. Kol said he had asked Rabbi Kalman Kahana, M.K., of this party, why he had failed to condemn the anti-Youth Aliya campaign, since he (Rabbi Kahana) was familiar with the true situation in Ramat Hadassah and Youth Aliya. The religious supervisor at Ramat Hadassah, Rabbi Moshe Munk, is a P.A.Y. member. Mr. Kol reminded him. Rabbi Kahana and his colleagues replied "that is indeed a question" and said they would give their reply in a few days time, Mr. Kol reported.

Mr. Kol and Mr. Ya'ari produced for *The Jerusalem Post* the most recent figures on where children of Ramat Hadassah had been sent. The recent wave of young immigrants to the Ramat Hadassah transit centre numbered 449. Of these, 224 had been sent to religious absorption places; and 59 to non-religious centres. The remaining 166 are still at Ramat Hadassah. Of the latter, about 100 require further observation by Youth Aliya psychological testing stations (in Jerusalem and Haifa), since they are problematical children. (The high percentage of such children, which it was said, places a heavy burden on Youth Aliya, was due to conditions in the countries of origin which prevented proper selection there. The classification of the remaining 66 children at Ramat Hadassah is being held up as promised to the Jewish Agency Executive.

Yeshiva Distribution

The breakdown of the religious absorption centres is as follows: Ponivez *yeshiva*—22 children; Ra'anana Beitenu (supported by Mizrahi) — 19; Ahuzat Sarah (Mizrahi Women) — 10; Beit Hayeled (Hapoel Hamizrahi-Moetzet Hapoalot) — 9; Mosad Aliya and Kfar Batya, (both of Mizrahi Women) — 8; Kfar Hanoar Hadati (Hapoel Hamizrahi) —2; Mosad Birenbaum (Poalei Agudat Yisrael) — 1; Havat Hashomer (Hapoel Hamizrahi) — 21; Neve Amir (Mizrahi) — 62; Kfar Habad — 67; Beit Esther *(Va'ad Hayeshivot* which is close to Agudat Yisrael) — 3.

The non-religious absorption centres numbered six, including one kibbutz, Ramat Yohanan.

Some religious centres decline to accept difficult children, and rightly so, since they are not equipped to care for them, Mr. Kol said. Some could not take all the children suggested. Over 50 were suggested to the Ponivez *yeshiva*, but after several visits to Ramat Hadassah, only 22 were taken, the others not having been found suitable. Similarly Mosad Aliya, Kfar Batya and Kfar Hanoar Hadati ("the best of the religious centres") accepted fewer than proposed, either because they had no room or the children were unsuitable.

No Camp Abroad

Turning to grievances about Youth Aliya transit camps abroad, Mr. Kol said there were no such places. The camp at Cambus in the south of France closed down in 1957. All classification is done here in Israel. About 75 per cent of the recent Ramat Hadassah children had been boarded *en route* in a camp especially set up for them. Because of lack of room, the others were accommodated in two hotels. Since these did not have *kasher* kitchens, the children ate neither meat nor cooked meals until they could be moved to the camp. The transit period overseas ranged from 18 hours to nearly three weeks. The religious representative of the Jewish Agency's Immigration Department, in a report to his Department dated July 30, expressed nothing but praise for the work of personnel dealing with the children, Mr. Kol said.

The Head of the Department, Mr. S.Z. Shragai, who represents the National Religious Party on the Agency Executive, asked by *The Jerusalem Post* on Thursday what stand he would take at next Monday's Executive meeting, answered that he would present proposals which he declined to divulge. He thought that the loud recriminations surrounding the issue had not been conducive towards an understanding.

Mr. Kol reported that on Friday he received a cable from Youth Aliya in England stating that the British Chief Rabbi, Rabbi Israel Brodie, would like to send a *dayan* to visit the transit centres *en route* to Israel. Mr. Kol is to reply that there are none, he said. Another cable had been sent Wednesday to Chief Rabbi Nissim by Rabbi Pinhas Teitz, head of a committee of American religious organizations set up in connection with the Youth Aliya furore. The cable requested information, and was passed on to Mr. Sharett. A reply was to be sent on Friday.

Among published articles praising the work of Youth Aliya produced by Mr. Kol at the interview, was a statement by the editor of the N.R.P. "Hatzofe" of about a week ago, declaring that the 30,000 religious graduates of Youth Aliya held an honourable place in the religious productive community. "If so," Mr. Kol exclaimed "why these canards and slogans of 'children to the slaughter'," which had appeared on posters.

Meanwhile, the World Centre of Hamizrahi-Hapoel Hamizrahi was due to meet on Friday over the issue. According to Friday's "Hatzofe," the Executive of the N.R.P. has decided that in the event of the Jewish Agency Executive failing to ensure "proper arrangements" fo. the classification and absorption of religious youth, the N.R.P.'s members on the Agency Executive would "draw the conclusion even if it meant leaving the Executive."

John Thomas, American A.A.U. high-jump champion, fails in his third try to clear the bar at 2.15 metres. In an exhibition of stellar high-jumping at the Maccabia, Thomas cleared two metres 10. His record for the high jump is 2.23 m.
(Photo by Freidin)

Together with almost 600,000 children from kindergarten to high school, these carefully scrubbed and neatly combed children went back to school Friday. In this case the children had a brand new school — the Arlosoroff School in Gan Ha'atzmaut in Jerusalem. After attending a final assembly at the old school building, in an alley off Rehov Hillel, they were marched over to the new school in classes.
(Photo by Schlesinger)

Rebbe of Bobow Acquires 50% Shares in Bank

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Rabbi Shlomo Halberstam, of New York, leader of the Bobow *hassidic* group, last week acquired 50 per cent of the shares of the Credit Bank here as a further step towards expanding Kiryat Bobow, a settlement for his followers on the outskirts of Bat Yam. The Bobow *hassidim* have also set up an investment firm called "Iliko" to finance their housing estate.

At present 20 families live in Kiryat Bobow, where it is planned to eventually accommodate 840 families. The Rebbe of Bobow, 54, who lives in New York and is a world following of some ten thousand *hassidim*, also plans to build a *yeshiva* and a school on the site.

The Iliko company, which has a capital of $350,000, will build factories in the centre of Bat Yam to give work to the *hassidim*, who will come to live there from other parts of Israel, and from the U.S., Europe and Latin America.

Better Business Ass'n Accepts Local Branch

Tel Aviv. — The Tel Aviv Better Business Bureau has been accepted as a member of the Association of Better Business Bureaux, Inc. in New York, it was announced here Friday.

The Association, which has over 120,000 members organized in some 200 bureaux in the U.S. and abroad, aims at the improvement of business standards and ethics.

The Tel Aviv Bureau is the first in the Middle East to be accepted as a member of the Association.

Tel Aviv Contributes To Habimah Pensions

TEL AVIV. — The Municipal Finance Committee has decided to allocate IL35,000 towards the pensions fund of the Habimah Theatre.

One of the national theatre company's most pressing problems, arising out of the collective system under which it was organized, has been how to pension off its veterans. Several actors, too old to perform regularly, have had to be kept on the regular payroll for lack of funds to pay their pension.

AN ELDERLY COUPLE from Bar'am, Mr. and Mrs. Hana Nagiam, yesterday crossed into Lebanon at Rosh Hanikra to join their children under the family reunion scheme.

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New Promotions In Medical School

The Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School has announced the promotion of the following to the rank of Associate Professor: Mr. Myer Makin (Orthopaedic Surgery), Dr. Moshe Shilo (Human Biochemistry) and Dr. Aviva Zuckerman (Parasitology).

The following have been promoted to the rank of Lecturer: Dr. Albert Behar (Pathology), Dr. Nathan Citri (Bacteriology) and Dr. Henry Romanoff (Surgery).

Dr. Kurt Rosenzweig has been appointed Lecturer in Dental Public Health.

JACOB ROBINSON TO LECTURE AT H.U.

Dr. Jacob Robinson, the international legal expert who served as adviser to the prosecution in the Eichmann trial, has been appointed Visiting Lecturer at the Hebrew University's Institute of Contemporary Jewry for the coming academic year. He will lecture on problems of nationalism and assimilation of Jewry in our time.

Look Before You Steal

JOHANNESBURG (Reuter). — A thief who stole a bank bag from a parked car here may find it contains more than he expected — three foot six inches of highly poisonous reptile.

Mr. B. J. Keyter, Director of Transvaal Snake Park, found a ringhals snake — one of South Africa's most aggressive and venomous — near the municipal sewage farm, and put it in the bank bag because it was the only container handy.

On his way to the bank with some money, Mr. Keyter transferred the cash to his coat pocket and left the bag on the car seat, with the windows open. When he came back, the bag was gone. Mr. Keyter telephoned the Johannesburg evening paper, "The Star," to warn the thief.

Rokach Prize to Two Architects

TEL AVIV. — The City of Tel Aviv's Israel Rokach Memorial Prize for architecture will next week be awarded to Mr. Nahum Zolotow and Mr. Haim Fenichell.

Mr. Zolotow is 35 years old and a graduate of the Haifa Technion. His work includes the ten-storey building over the Tel Aviv Supersol, the Nazareth synagogue and the Ashkelon Museum.

Mr. Fenichell is 55 years old and studied in Berlin. He came to Israel in 1937. He has built hotels for the Federman group, and for the Mayer Bros. in Liberia and other African countries. In the late 1930, he designed the summer palace of King Abdulla in Transjordan. He also designed the Alcheh book shop in Rehov Dizengoff and the new Kaiser-Ilin factory in Ashkelon.

Bomb Susnected In Air Death of 78

CHICAGO (Reuter). — The Federal Bureau of Investigation is investigating whether a bomb blew up a T.W.A. Constellation airliner which crashed just after taking off from here early Friday, killing all 78 people on board.

Many of the 73 passengers dead were families going on holiday or returning from holiday. The death toll equals that of the previous worst air disaster this year, when an Air France Super Constellation crashed in Algeria on May 10 killing 69 passengers and nine crew.

The T.W.A. Constellation roared low over a group of houses and crashed blazing in a cornfield 10 miles from Midway airport, scattering bodies over a wide area.

Agents of the F.B.I. were called in after some eyewitnesses said there was an explosion. An F.B.I. air disaster squad is helping identify crash victims.

At first a T.W.A. spokesman said, it was thought there had not been an explosion. Indications that there had been no explosion in the air came when doctors examined the first of the victims brought to the Chicago morgue. The doctors said the bodies had none of the "classic evidence" of explosion injuries.

Yankees Beat Tigers To Take 2½ Game Lead

NEW YORK (AP). — The New York Yankees broke up a scoreless duel in the ninth inning on consecutive, two-out singles by Elston Howard, Yogi Berra and Bill Skowron for a 1-0 victory over Detroit and increased their American League lead over the second place Tigers to 2½ games.

The series-opening victory was played Friday night before the largest single-game crowd of the season in the majors, 65,566.

In the National League, the second place Los Angeles Dodgers again edged within 2½ games of idle Cincinnati with a 4-3 victory at Milwaukee that dropped the Braves back to fourth place. San Francisco regained third place with 4-3, 14th inning victory at Chicago on rookie Rennie Bowman's two-out triple. St. Louis made it 13 in a row with an 8-4 victory over Pittsburgh behind the eight-hit pitching of Larry Jackson.

In other American League games, Cleveland beat Baltimore 5-4, with Vic Power driving in three runs and scoring the clincher on a balk by Chunk Estrada as he attempted to steal home. Washington ended the American League's longest losing streak at 14 with a 5-1 victory over Chicago on rookie Joe McClain's six-hit pitching after the White Sox had won the opener 3-2 on Minnie Minoso's sixth-inning single.

Minnesota defeated Boston 5-1, scoring three runs in the second on a triple by Zoilo Versalles; and Los Angeles defeated Kansas City 6-4.

K Sees U.N. In 'Free' W. Berlin

MOSCOW (AP). — A member of the British Parliament reported Friday Premier Khrushchev told him he would not object if the U.N. headquarters is moved to "a free city" of West Berlin.

Khrushchev was quoted on this by Konnie Zilliacus, a Labourite M.P. known for his leftist sympathies.

He and another Labour M.P., Sir Leslie Plummer, spent three hours with the Soviet Premier Thursday at his vacation retreat at Yalta.

Zilliacus — interviewed in Yalta Friday by telephone from Moscow—said Khrushchev made these points:

- He would be willing to have U.N. headquarters moved from New York to West Berlin, provided West Berlin becomes a free city according to Soviet plans. (Some Westerners, notably U.S. Senator Mike Mansfield, have suggested that having U.N. headquarters in West Berlin would guarantee that city's freedom.)
- The so-called "troika" proposals for running the U.N. itself was meant to apply only to political questions on which there was disagreement. The proposal was not meant to apply to day-to-day administration of the U.N. (During his attendance at the U.N. General Assembly last September Khrushchev proposed that Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold be replaced by a three-man secretariat-general. The West rejected this on the ground it would cripple operations.)

Khrushchev and A-Bombs

Zilliacus acknowledged the Soviet decision to resume testing of nuclear bombs was discussed with Khrushchev. Zilliacus said he and Plummer frankly told the Premier the decision will have "unfavourable repercussions" in the West.

There was no report on precisely what Khrushchev replied. But Zilliacus said in general Khrushchev repeated arguments which the Russians already have made in the press.

According to Zilliacus, Khrushchev appeared to be hopeful the decision will arouse the West to the dangers of the world situation.

As for Khrushchev's two points on the U.N. Zilliacus said the Premier apparently put them forward in order to stress "the need for getting on with negotiations."

Soviet Yiddish Journal To Be Anti-Religious

MOSCOW (AP). — Mr. Aron Vergelis, editor of the Soviet Union's new Yiddish-language literary magazine "Soviet Homeland," said Thursday that its editorial policy would be anti-religious. He said articles on religious themes would be accepted only if "convincing."

The 43-year-old poet described himself and the other editors as "natural atheists."

ASKS DONATION FOR GOYA'S 'DUKE'

LONDON (AP). — An anonymous letter-writer claims to be in possession of the Goya portrait of the Duke of Wellington stolen on August 21 from the National Gallery here. He demanded £140,000 to be paid to charity for its return.

The writer said: "The act is an attempt to pick the pockets of those who love art more than charity." He described details of the reverse side of the portrait — some of which immediately proved to be correct, and which could have been known to very few persons.

The letter was received Thursday morning at the head office of Reuters news agency. It was immediately passed on to Scotland Yard.

The ransom demanded is the amount American oil millionaire and art collector Charles Wrightsman paid the Duke of Leeds for the portrait early this summer. After a public outcry, the Wolfson Foundation and the Government had then joined to pay Mr. Wrightsman the same amount to keep the painting in Britain.

Divers Recover Discoverer Capsule

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, California (Reuter). — An air force sea rescue team on Friday recovered the "Discoverer 29" space capusule near Hawaii after planes had failed to catch it in mid-air.

The Air Force said three divers took the capsule, filled with secret instruments, aboard a life raft in the Pacific after watching it descend in the planned recovery area.

A Navy destroyer was taking it to an Air Force base in Honolulu.

QUAKE. — A minor earthquake rocked Tokyo and nearby cities early yesterday. There were no immediate reports of damage.

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HAIFA: Beit Rothschild, Mt. Carmel.	6.9.61	8.30 p.m.	R/Pakad M. SCHLASSKY
JERUSALEM: WIZO Club, 5 Rehov Havazelet	6.9.61	8.30 p.m.	Pakad A. PLESSNER

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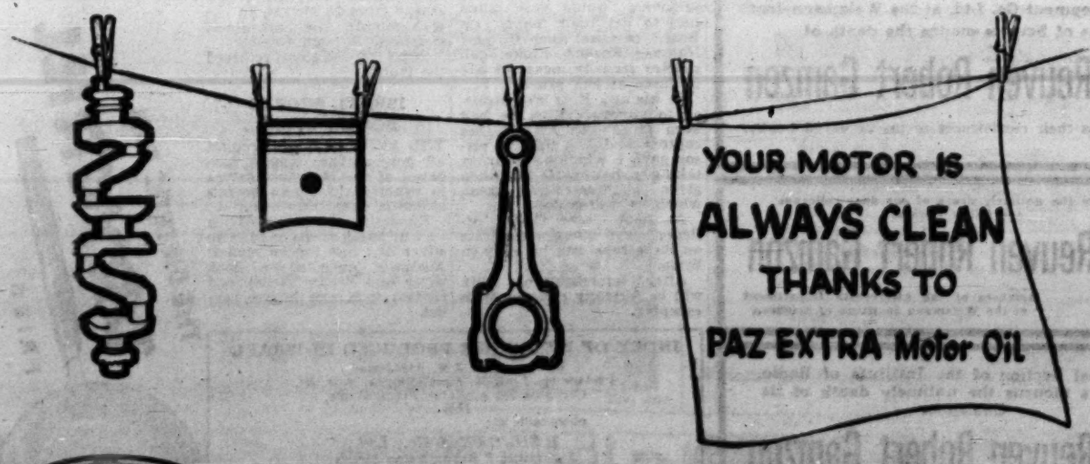

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Soviet Communist Programme (XXIV—Concluded)

No Room for Cult of Individual in Leninism

Following is the twenty-fourth and final instalment of the text of the draft third programme of the Soviet Communist Party, as translated into English by Tass:

B. MERGER OF SCIENCE AND PRODUCTION

CLOSE ties with the creative labour of the people and practical Communist construction are an earnest of a fruitful development of science.

In conformity with the demands of economic and cultural development, it is essential to extend and improve the network of research institutions, including those attached to the central bodies directing economic development and those attached to the economic councils, and the network of research laboratories and institutes at the major industrial plants and in farming areas, to develop research at higher educational establishments, to improve the geographical distribution of research institutions and higher educational establishments, and to insure the further development of science in all the union republics and major economic areas.

Wider Role for Scientists

The research institutions must plan and coordinate their work in the most important trends of research in accordance with the plans of economic and cultural development. The role of the collective opinion of scientists in directing scientific work will increase. Free comradely discussions promoting the creative solution of pressing problems are an essential condition for scientific development:

The party will adopt measures to enlist the most capable creative forces in scientific pursuits.

It is a point of honour for Soviet scientists to consolidate the advanced positions which Soviet science has won in major branches of knowledge and to take a leading place in world science in all the key fields.

(4.) In the field of cultural development, literature and art.

Cultural development during the full-scale construction of Communist society will constitute the closing stage of a great cultural revolution. At this stage, all the necessary ideological and cultural conditions will be created for the victory of communism.

The growth of the productive forces, progress in engineering and in the organization of production, increased social activity of the working people, development of the democratic principles of self-government, and a Communist reorganization of everyday life depend in very large measure on the cultural advancement of the population.

Communist culture, which will have absorbed and will develop all the best that has been created by world culture, will be a new, higher stage in the cultural progress of mankind. It will embody the versatility and richness of the spiritual life and society, and the lofty ideals and humanism of the new world. It will be the culture of a classless society, a culture of the entire people, of all mankind.

C. ALL-ROUND ADVANCEMENT OF THE CULTURAL LIFE OF SOCIETY.

In the period of transition to communism, creative effort in all fields of culture becomes particularly fruitful, becomes accessible to all members of society. Soviet literature, music, painting, cinema and theatre, and all the other arts, will attain higher standards in their ideological make-up and artistry. People's theatres, mass amateur art, technical invention and other forms of creative endeavour by the people will become widespread. The amateurs will produce new gifted writers, artists, musicians and actors. The development and enrichment of the arts are based on a combination of mass amateur endeavour and professional art.

The party will work unremittingly to ensure that literature, art and culture flourish, that every individual is given full scope to apply his abilities, that the people are educated aesthetically and develop a fine artistic taste and cultural habits.

To provide the material basis for cultural development on a grand scale:

Book publishing and the press will be vigorously developed, and the printing and paper industries will be expanded accordingly;

There will be more libraries, lecture halls and reading rooms, theatres, clubs, houses of culture, and cinemas;

The country-wide radio diffusion network will be completed, television stations covering all industrial and agricultural areas will be built;

Organized Culture for the Masses

People's universities, people's theatrical companies and other amateur cultural organizations will be widely developed.

A large network of scientific and technical laboratories and of art and cinema studios will be provided for the use of all who have the inclination and ability.

The party considers it necessary to distribute cultural institutions evenly throughout the country in order gradually to bring the cultural standard of the countryside level with that of the town and achieve rapid cultural progress in all the newly-developed areas.

High standards in urban development, in the architectural treatment and planning of towns and rural communities, industrial, cultural and service premises and dwellings acquire great importance. Art will inspire labour, adorn life and ennoble man.

B. ENHANCEMENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL ROLE OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Soviet literature and art imbued with optimism and dynamic Communist ideas are great factors in ideological education and cultivate in Soviet people the qualities of builders of a new world. They must be a source of happiness and inspiration to millions of people, must express their will, their sentiments and ideas, must enrich them ideologically and educate them morally.

The high-road of literature and art lies through the strengthening of links with the life of the people, through faithful and highly artistic depiction of the richness and versatility of Socialist reality, inspired and vivid portrayal of all that is new and genuinely Communist and exposure of all that hinders the progress of society.

In the art of Socialist realism, which is based on the principles of partisanship and kinship with the people, bold pioneering in the artistic depiction of life goes hand in hand with the cultivation and development of the progressive traditions of world culture. Writers, artists, musicians, theatrical workers and film makers will have better opportunities of displaying creative initiative and skill, using manifold forms, styles and genres.

The Communist party shows solicitude for the proper development of literature and artistic standards, helps social organizations and literary and art associations in their activities.

C. THE EXPANSION OF INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL RELATIONS.

The party considers it necessary to expand the Soviet Union's cultural relations with the countries of the Socialist system and with all other countries for the purpose of pooling scientific and cultural achievements and of bringing about mutual understanding and friendship among the peoples.

(6.) Communist construction in the U.S.S.R. and co-operation of the Socialist countries.

The C.P.S.U. regards Communist construction in the Soviet Union as a component of the building of Communist society by the peoples of the entire world Socialist system.

The fact that Socialist revolutions took place at different times and that the economic and cultural levels of the countries concerned are dissimilar, predetermines the non-simultaneous completion of Socialist construction in those countries and their non-simultaneous entry into the period of the full-scale construction of communism. Nevertheless, the fact that the Socialist countries are developing as members of a single world Socialist system and utilizing of the objective laws and advantages of this system enables them to reduce the time necessary for the construction of socialism and offer them the prospect of effecting the transition to communism more or less simultaneously, within one and the same historical epoch.

The first country to advance to communism facilitates and accelerates the advance of the entire world Socialist system to communism. In building communism, the peoples of the Soviet Union are breaking new roads for mankind, testing their correctness by their own experience, bringing out difficulties, finding ways and means of overcoming them, and selecting the best forms and methods of Communist construction.

Socialism Breaks New Roads

Since the social forces — the working class, the cooperative peasantry and the people's intelligentsia — and the social forms of economy (enterprises based on the two forms of Socialist property) in the Soviet Union and in the other Socialist countries are of one type, there will be common basic objective laws for Communist construction in the U.S.S.R. and in those countries, with due allowance made for the historical and national peculiarities of each country.

The construction of communism in the U.S.S.R. promotes the interests of every country of the Socialist community, for it increases the economic might and defence potential of the world Socialist camp and provides progressive favourable opportunities for the U.S.S.R. to expand its economic and cultural cooperation with the other Socialist countries and render them assistance and support.

The C.P.S.U. maintains that the existing forms of economic relations between the Socialist countries — foreign trade, coordination of economic plans, and specialization and combination of production — will be developed and perfected more and more.

Abolishing Gaps

The Socialist system makes possible the abolition of the economic and cultural gap between countries — a legacy of capitalism — the more rapid development of the countries whose economy lagged behind under capitalism, the steady promotion of their economy and culture with the purpose of evening up the general level of development of the Socialist countries. This is ensured by the advantages of the Socialist economic system and by equality in economic relations, by mutual assistance and the sharing of experience, specifically, by reciprocal exchanges of scientific and technological achievements, and by coordinated research, by the joint construction of industrial projects and by cooperation in the development of natural resources. All-round fraternal cooperation benefits every Socialist country and the world Socialist system as a whole.

It is in the best interest of Socialist and Communist construction that each Socialist country combine the effort to strengthen and develop its national economy with the effort to expand economic cooperation of the Socialist camp as a whole. The general economic levels of the Socialist countries must be raised and evened up primarily by every country fully using its internal resources and by improving the forms and methods of economic leadership, steadily applying the Leninist principles and methods of Socialist economic management, and making effective use of the advantages of the world Socialist system.

Material prerequisites for the construction of communism are created by the labour of the people of the country concerned and by its steadily growing contribution to the common cause — the consolidation of the Socialist system. This purpose is served by the application in Socialist construction of the law of planned, proportionate development; encouragement of the creative initiative and labour activity of the masses, continuous perfection of the system of the international division of labour through the coordination of national economic plans, specialization and combination of production within the world Socialist system on the basis of voluntary participation, mutual benefit and an over-all improvement of the level of science and engineering, the study of collective experience, the promotion of cooperation and fraternal mutual assistance, strict adherence to the principles of material incentive and the all-round promotion of moral stimuli to work for the good of society, control over the measure of labour and rate of consumption.

Socialism brings peoples and countries together. In the course of extensive cooperation in all economic, sociopolitical and cultural fields, the common economic basis of world socialism will be consolidated.

The objective laws of the world Socialist system, the growth of the productive forces of Socialist society, and the vital interests of the peoples of the Socialist countries predetermine an increasing affinity of the various national economies, and the eventual unification in a single world Communist economy that Lenin foresaw.

Common Tasks of Communist Parties

The C.P.S.U. and the Communist parties of the other Socialist countries consider their tasks to be:

In the political field, the utmost strengthening of the world Socialist system, promotion of fraternal relations with all the Socialist countries on lines of complete equality and voluntary cooperation, political consolidation of the countries of the Socialist community in a joint struggle for universal peace and for the complete triumph of communism;

In the economic field, expansion of trade between the Socialist countries, development of the Socialist international division of labour, increasing coordination of long-range economic plans among the Socialist countries envisaging a maximum saving of social labour and an accelerated development of the world Socialist economy, the promotion of scientific and technical cooperation;

In the cultural field, steady development of all forms of cultural cooperation and intercourse between the peoples of the Socialist countries, exchanges of cultural achievements, encouragement of joint creative effort by scientists, writers and artists, extensive measures to ensure the mutual enrichment of national cultures and bring the mode of life and the spiritual cast of the Socialist nations closer together.

The C.P.S.U. and the Soviet people will do everything in their power to support all the peoples of the Socialist community in the construction of socialism and communism.

(7.) The party in the period of full-scale Communist construction.

As a result of the victory of socialism in the U.S.S.R. and the consolidation of the unity of Soviet society the Communist party of the working class has become the vanguard of the Soviet people, a party of the entire people, and extended its guiding influence to all spheres of social life. The party is the brain, the honour and the conscience of our epoch, of the Soviet people, which is effecting great revolutionary transformations. It looks keenly into the future and shows the people scientifically motivated roads along which to advance, arouses titanic energy in the masses and leads them to the accomplishment of great tasks.

The period of full-scale Communist construction is characterized by a further enhancement of the role and importance of the Communist party as the leading and guiding force of Soviet society.

Unlike all the preceding socio-economic formations, Communist society does not develop sporadically, but as a result of conscious and purposeful efforts of the masses led by the Marxist-Leninist party. The Communist party, which unites the foremost representatives of the working people and is closely connected with the masses, which enjoys unbounded authority among the people and understands the laws of social development, provides proper leadership in Communist construction as a whole, giving it an organized, planned and scientifically based character.

The enhancement of the role of the party in the life of Soviet society in the new stage of its development derives from:

The growing scope and complexity of the tasks of Communist construction, which call for a higher level of political and organizational leadership;

The growth of the creative activity of the masses and the participation of fresh millions of working people in the administration of state affairs and of production;

The further development of Socialist democracy, the enhancement of the role of social organizations, the extension of the rights of the union republics and local organizations;

The growing importance of the theory of scientific communism, of its creative development and propaganda, the necessity for improving the Communist education of the working people and for the struggle to overcome the survivals of the past in the minds of people.

There must be a new, higher stage in the development of the party itself and of its political, ideological and organisational work that is in conformity with the full-scale building of communism.

Principle of Collective Leadership

The party will continuously improve the forms and methods of its work, so that its leadership of the masses, of the building of the material and technical basis of communism, of the development of society's spiritual life will keep pace with the growing requirement of the epoch of Communist construction.

Being the vanguard of the people building a Communist society, the party must also be in the van in internal party organization and serve as an example and model in developing the most advanced forms of public Communist self-government.

Undeviating observance of the Leninist standards of party life and the principle of collective leadership, enhancement of the responsibility of party organs and their personnel to the party rank and file, promotion of the activity and initiative of all Communists and of their participation in elaborating and realizing the policy of the party and the development of criticism and self-criticism are a law of party life.

This is an imperative condition of the ideological and organizational strength of the party itself, of the greater unity and solidarity of party ranks, of an all-round development of inner-party democracy and an activization of this basis of all party forces, and of the strengthening of ties with the masses.

The cult of the individual and the violations of collectivism in leadership, of inner-party democracy and Socialist legality arising out of it are incompatible with the Leninist principles of party life. The cult of the individual belittles the role of the party and the masses and hampers the development of the ideological life of the party and the creative activity of the working people.

Election Aims Elaborated

In order to effect the Leninist principle of collective leadership consistently, to insure a greater influx of fresh party forces into the leading party organs, to properly combine old and young cadres, and to rule out the possibility of an excessive concentration of power in the hands of individual officials and prevent cases of their getting beyond the control of the collective, the party considers it necessary to carry out the following measures.

A. To introduce in practice a regular renewal, in certain proportions, of the members of all elected party bodies — from primary organizations to the Central Committee, thus insuring continuity of leadership.

At all regular elections, not less than one-quarter of the members of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and its Presidium shall be renewed. Presidium members shall, as a rule, be elected for not more than three successive terms. Particular party workers may, by virtue of their generally recognized authority and high political, organizational and other abilities be successively elected to the leading bodies for a longer period. In that case, the respective candidate is considered elected, provided not less than three-quarters of the votes are cast for him by secret ballot.

Members of the Central Committees of the Communist parties of union republics, of territorial and regional committees shall be renewed by not less than one-third at each regular election, and that of area, city and district committees, and the committees and bureaux of primary party organizations shall be renewed by one-half. Furthermore, members of the leading party bodies may be elected consecutively for not more than three years, and secretaries of the primary party organizations for not more than two consecutive terms.

Three-Fourths' Vote

A party organization may, in consideration of the political and professional qualities of a person, elect him to a leading body for a longer period. In that case a candidate is considered elected if not less than three quarters of the Communists attending vote for him.

Party members not re-elected to a leading party body on the expiration of their term may be re-elected at subsequent elections.

A decision on removal from the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and other leading organs shall be adopted solely by secret ballot, and is valid when not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the body concerned vote in favour of the decision.

B. To extend the application of the elective principle and that of accountability in party organizations at all levels, including party organizations working under special conditions (army, navy).

C. To enhance the role of party meetings, conferences, congresses and plenary meetings of party committees and other collective bodies. To provide favourable conditions for a free and business-like discussion within the party of questions concerning its policy and practical activities, for comradely discussions of controversial or insufficiently clear matters.

D. To reduce steadily the salaried party staffs, enlisting Communists more extensively as non-salaried workers doing volunteer work.

E. To develop criticism and self-criticism to the utmost as a tried and tested method of work and a means of disclosing and rectifying errors and short comings and the proper education of cadres.

Party Roles to be Increased

In the period of full-scale Communist construction the role and responsibility of every party member will steadily increase. It is the duty of a Communist, in production, in social and personal life, to be a model in the struggle for the development and consolidation of Communist relations, and to observe the principles and norms of Communist morality. The C.P.S.U. will reinforce its ranks with the most politically conscious and active working people and keep pure and hold high the name of Communism.

The development of inner-party democracy must ensure greater activity among Communists and enhance their responsibility for the realization of the noble Communist ideals. It will promote the cultivation in them of an inner, organic need to behave and act in all matters in full accordance with the principles of the party and its lofty aims.

People Called Decisive

The party will continue to strengthen the unity and solidarity of its ranks, and to maintain the purity of Marxism-Leninism. The party preserves such organizational guarantees as are provided by the rules of the C.P.S.U. against all manifestations of factionalism and group activity incompatible with Marxist-Leninist party principles. The unshakable ideological and organizational unity of the party is the most important source of its invincibility, a guarantee for the successful solution of the great tasks of Communist construction.

The people are the decisive force in the building of communism. The party exists for the people, and it is in serving the people that it sees the purpose of its activity. To further extend and deepen the ties between the party and the people is an imperative condition of success in the struggle for communism. The party considers it its duty always to consult the working people on the major questions of home and foreign policy, to make these questions an object of nation-wide discussion, and to attract the more extensive participation of non-members in all its work. The more Socialist democracy develops, the broader and more versatile the work of the party among the working people must be, and the stronger will be its influence among the masses.

The party will in every way promote the extension and improvement of the work of the Soviets, the trade unions, the Y.C.L. and other mass organizations of working people, the development of the creative energy and initiative of the masses, and strengthen the unity and friendship of all the peoples of the U.S.S.R.

Communist Unity Pledged

The C.P.S.U. is an integral part of the international Communist and working-class movement. The tried and tested Marxist-Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism will continue to be inviolable principles which the party will follow unde-viatingly.

The Communist party of the Soviet Union will continue to strengthen the unity of the international Communist movement, to develop fraternal ties with all the Communist and workers parties and to coordinate its actions with the efforts of all the contingents of the world Communist movement in the joint struggle against the danger of a new world war, for the interests of the working people, for peace, democracy and socialism.

Such is the programme of work for Communist construction which the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has mapped out.

The achievement of communism in the U.S.S.R. will be the greatest victory mankind has ever won throughout its long history. Every new step made toward the bright peaks of communism inspires the working masses in all countries, renders immense moral support to the struggle for the liberation of all peoples from social and national oppression, and brings closer the triumph of Marxism-Leninism on a world-wide scale.

When the Soviet people will enjoy the blessings of communism, new hundreds of millions of people on earth will say: "We are for communism." It is not through war with other countries, but by the example of a more perfect organization of society, by rapid progress in developing the productive forces, the creation of all conditions for the happiness and well-being of man, that the ideas of communism win the minds and hearts of the masses.

Growth of Forces Predicted

The forces of social progress will inevitably grow in all countries, and this will assist the builders of communism.

The party proceeds from the Marxist-Leninist proposition: the people are the maker of history, and communism is a creation of the people, of its energy and intelligence. The victory of communism depends on the people, and communism is built for the people. Every Soviet man brings the triumph of communism nearer by his labour. The successes of Communist construction spell abundance and happy life to all, and enhance the might, prestige and glory of the Soviet Union.

The party is confident that the Soviet people will accept the new programme of the C.P.S.U. as their own vital cause, as the greatest purpose of their life and as a banner of nation-wide struggle for the building of communism. The party calls on all Communists, on the entire Soviet people—all working men and women, kolkhos farmers and workers by brain — to apply their energies to the successful fulfilment of the historic tasks set forth in this programme.

Under the tried and tested leadership of the Communist party, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the Soviet people have built socialism.

Under the leadership of the party, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the Soviet people will build Communist society.

The party solemnly proclaims: the present generation of Soviet people shall live under communism.

(Previous instalments appeared on August 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and Sept. 1).

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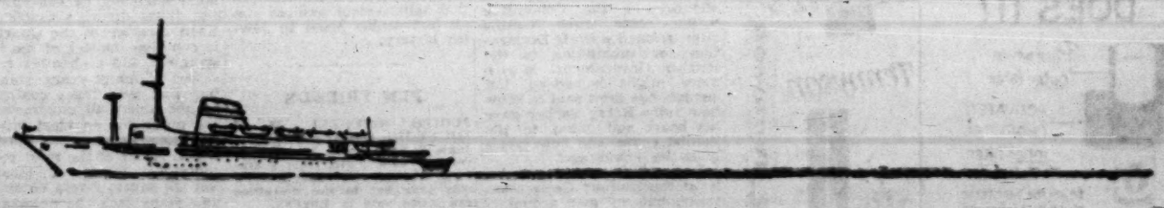

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MAIDEN VOYAGE FROM HAIFA ON SEPTEMBER 8, 1961

THE JEWISH SCENE

By Geoffrey Wigoder

THE RABBI'S DILEMMA

DISSATISFACTION with the role of the rabbi in contemporary Jewish society is reported from various quarters. The traditional picture of the rabbi as saint or scholar has receded into the past and his position today varies between a communal organizer in the U.S. and a communal lackey in Great Britain.

The role of the rabbi in America is a natural outcome of the place of religion in the U.S. society. The rabbi's functions are parallel to those of the Protestant minister or the Catholic priest. The absence of scholarship in the pattern is no new phenomenon; it was decried half a century ago by Solomon Schechter. A recent survey by Professor Eli Ginzberg describes the life of the American rabbi as—"getting up in time to officiate at a funeral at 11, talk to the ladies' club at twelve, perform a wedding at three, meet an inter-denominational group at five, preside at a function in the synagogue at eight and in between to make notes for his Saturday sermon" (the sermon by the way is often a review of a new book or film). The rabbi has to be pastor, administrator, organizer, fund-raiser and educator. In short, he is Organization Rabbi.

This aspect is developed in an article in the "Jewish Spectator" by Professor Daniel H. Kruger of Michigan State University. He too notes the diminished place of scholarship in the role of the rabbi and classifies him as a jack-of-all-trades — "teacher, social worker, therapist, financial expert, public relations specialist, engineer, technician, recreation specialist, psychologist, custodian." He has to operate an educational programme, minister to the sick, participate in civic affairs, edit the synagogue (or Temple) bulletin, guide the youth, the young marrieds, the brotherhoods and sisterhoods. He has to be an expert on square dance calling and planning games for the Purim bazaar. And incidentally, he conducts religious services.

Changing Concepts

All this is the result of the changing concept of the synagogue from a place of worship and study to the hub of Jewish communal activity (mainly secular). Moreover, the congregations include influential and individualistic members who demand that the rabbi kowtow to their whims and demands. It takes a strong rabbi to be the master rather than the servant of the community. Each member of the congregation has his own concept of the rabbi's duties and the rabbi has to live up to them. His contract is only for a limited period and the threat of non-renewal hangs over his head. His salary is generally high — but he earns it.

The congregation also sets its standards for the rabbi's wife, who lives in the full glare of continuing publicity and gossip. The tendency is for the rabbi to adjust to his community rather than for him to make any attempt to mould it. He and his family are expected to conform to an established pattern and few indeed are the rabbis unconventional enough to strike out in new directions.

Professor Kruger complains that the emphasis on personal security leads even the rawest rabbi to seek positions in established metropolitan areas rather than in newer congregations or difficult areas (such as the South.) Apart from the exigencies of the local situation, the rabbi has to take into account the rapidly growing strength and power of the rabbinical associations, which exercise considerable influence. They determine which rabbis are suitable and available for communities and act as a rabbinical trade union. The demand for rabbis exceeds the supply and the placement officers have to allocate rabbis according to the good of the individual, the congregation, the seminary and the federation. Another factor is the salary which a community can pay. I once heard a synagogue chairman appeal for funds on Yom Kippur and tell the congregants, "On what you give will depend whether we get a $7,000 rabbi, a $9,000 rabbi or an $11,000 rabbi"; in other words, the rabbi is a marketable commodity that comes in several grades, like a car.

British Rabbinate

THE dilemma of the rabbinate in Great Britain is different. Here too there has been a process of assimilation to the predominant way of life. The rabbi is "the minister," his title is "reverend" and he wears a clerical collar in imitation of his Christian counterpart. The status of the British minister has always been depressed. His pay is low; he is often cowed by his Board of Directors; and he frequently has to act as cantor and ritual slaughterer ("Wanted: Minister able to slaughter and teach children" ran one famous advertisement).

Recently the dissolution of the "Association of Ministers (Preachers) of the United Synagogue" led the chairman of the late association, Rabbi Meyer Berman, to write an article in the "Jewish Chronicle" entitled "Is there a future for the Ministry?" He attacked the United Synagogue for its "chain-store mentality" which forgets that its main concern should be the spiritual concern of its members. "We in the ministry," he writes, "have seen our status diminished and our position undermined. We have had an academic training and entered the ministry in a spirit of vocation and a love of Judaism. But training, learning, scholarship carry no weight. The status of the minister is dependent on the financial position of his synagogue. The minister is equated with the reader... His financial position requires amelioration. A minister of the United Synagogue after 40 years' service now retires on a £7 a week pension, and on retirement is compelled to vacate the house he rents from the Synagogue."

The result of all this is that there is a major crisis in recruiting for the Ministry in England. It is hardly surprising that young people feel no urge to go through a seven-year course to wind up in such a dead end. Many of the outstanding figures of the British Ministry have been drawn to other countries and the general picture for the future spiritual development of the community is extremely grim.

Readers' Letters

AID FOR ORCHESTRA

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

In your issue of August 6, a reader expressed his dissatisfaction with the so-called indifference of the Israeli Embassies in those countries where the Ramat Gan Chamber Orchestra performed last winter.

As Administrator of the Orchestra, I must state that this tour was afforded most active help by our Foreign Ministry here, and by all the Embassies in those countries, which we visited. I mention with pleasure the Embassy staff members in Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium, who gave us much practical help, and, by their official presence, much support.

Financially, we were, of course, completely on our own. As far as we know, the governmental institutions were convinced of the importance of the tour but apparently saw no possibility of helping us financially.

One may hope that in the future, governmental aid will also be granted, for the value of such a cultural tour is evident.

Yours, etc.,
(Mrs.) S. ROSENBERG
Tel Aviv, August 24.

IMMIGRANT MUSICIANS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In an article in your issue of August 18, Mr. Yohanan Boehm charged that music institutions in Israel, including The Israel National Opera, have not done all they could to absorb immigrant musicians of good standing.

May we point out that a total of 31 musicians, comprising two conductors, 11 orchestra members, 13 singers and five ballet dancers have so far been given employment with The Israel National Opera immediately upon their arrival in Israel and that our institution also extended the greatest help to them in settling down in the country.

Yours, etc.
EDIS DE PHILIPPE
Director
The Israel National Opera
Tel Aviv, August 29.

SHARING MUSIC

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Wherever good music is played, youngsters will line the exit doors of concert halls to obtain tickets from members of the audience who leave early, and thus get in for the rest of the performance. Young couples who cannot afford two tickets will split one, changing over in the interval. This has not been found wrong or objectionable anywhere.

When I had to leave the Music Festival's second concert in Jerusalem last night, before the second part of the performance, the usher at the main entrance door of Binyanei Ha'ooma refused point-blank to allow a young relative of mine to enter on my ticket and responded similarly to other young people who had obtained tickets from other departing concertgoers. When asked for an explanation he said: "I won't have this place turned into a market; let them buy tickets." He refused to give me his name saying merely "usher."

Since I understand the Tourist Corporation issued no such instructions those responsible for the ushers should be ordered to stop this apparently arbitrary practice.

Yours, etc.
RUTH CALE
Jerusalem, August 30.

PERSONALITY PROFILE: HARRY SACHER

An Early Zionist Stalwart

Mr. Harry Sacher, the Zionist lawyer and journalist, is 80 today.

An Honorary Fellow of New College, Oxford, Mr. Sacher was a member of the editorial staffs of the "Manchester Guardian" and the "Daily News" between 1905 and 1919. He practised law in Jerusalem from 1920-1930 and joined the Executive of the World Zionist Organization in 1927. He is the author of a number of books on Zionism.

His wife Miriam, a leading member of the Wizo, is a member of the well-known Marks-Sieff family. Mr. Sacher has spent many years working in the Marks & Spencer organization.

By LEONARD STEIN

IN his "Zionist Portraits," Mr. Harry Sacher has presented us with lifelike sketches of some of the outstanding Zionist personalities of his day. For these we are grateful, but the gallery is incomplete without a picture of the author. Much of Mr. Sacher's work has been done quietly behind the scenes, and he is not the man to court publicity or seek applause. Let us hope, all the same, that the tributes which are rightly being paid to him on his 80th birthday may move him to favour us with his own reminiscences of his lifelong association with the cause he served so well, and of the momentous events in which he, personally, has played so active and so important a part.

Mr. Sacher became a Zionist at a time when in England, as in the Western world generally, Zionism was a struggling minority movement, frowned upon by the lay leaders of the Jewish community, without much active support even among the Jewish masses, and sustained by the faith of a handful of idealists.

Exactly when Mr. Sacher joined it I do not know, but it was certainly before the end of his undergraduate days at Oxford and may have been still earlier. A brilliant Oxford career, beginning with an Open Scholarship at New College and ending with a First in History, was followed by appointments on the editorial staffs of newspapers of the distinction of the "Manchester Guardian" and the "Daily News."

Under Weizmann's Spell

When war broke out in 1914, Mr. Sacher had already come under the spell of Dr. Weizmann. With his keen analytical brain, his penetrating insight into the working of men's minds, his flair for crisp and pungent writing, and his contacts at a high level of journalism with the world of affairs, he had much to offer in the new phase of Zionist activity which opened when Weizmann started on the road which was to lead to the Balfour Declaration.

Speaking to a Zionist audience in 1919 about the origins of the Balfour Declaration, Weizmann recalled the circumstances in which, early in the War, he and the little group he had gathered round him had made the opening moves on their own initiative, without any authoritative backing or any formal credentials as spokesmen of the Zionist Organization. They were just "a small band of workers, not official, not recognized, out of contact with Jewry at large."

Prominent among them was Harry Sacher, who, from the start, together with another of Weizmann's younger friends and disciples, Leon Simon, stood staunchly by his side. The records show how close to Weizmann these two were in those pregnant early days, how much he relied upon them, and how unreservedly they put themselves at his disposal.

In the nature of the case, much of Mr. Sacher's work lies buried in the files of the Zionist Archives in the vast collection of Weizmann papers at Rehovot. In my book on the Balfour Declaration I have tried to do it justice and to show, with the help of hitherto unpublished documents, how much Harry Sacher contributed to the setting in motion of the events which were to culminate in the Declaration.

We meet him again and again in the later phases of the story — as the Editor of "Zionism and the Jewish Future," as one of the founders of the British Palestine Committee, as a leading contributor to its influential organ "Palestine," as one of the Zionist representatives at the historic conference with Mark Sykes in April 1917, and as a member of the Committee which, some three months later, framed a draft Declaration for submission to the British Government. Much more might be added, but enough has been said to show how fully Harry Sacher gave his heart and mind to the Zionist cause, and how greatly to its advantage.

I have been speaking mainly of the Balfour Declaration years, but my own acquaintance with Mr. Sacher dates back to well before 1914. The year must have been (I think) 1908. A few Jewish undergraduates at Oxford, of whom I was one, had founded a Zionist Society, and Harry Sacher, together with Leon Simon, come up to address us. Though I do not pretend to recall exactly what he said, I well remember the deep impression it made on me and, indeed, on all of us.

Mainstay of Zionist Review

A few years later, but still before the war, I have memories of meetings in The Temple, at 4 King's Bench Walk, where some of the younger Zionists (I will not denigrate them by calling them intellectuals) used to foregather under the hospitable auspices of Harry Sacher and his close friends, Leon Simon and Samuel Landman. These three were the mainstay of the "Zionist Review," which, vaunting its independence of the established Zionist leadership, tried to introduce a breath of fresh air into the rather stuffy atmosphere of the Zionist politics of the day. It served no master, but it reflected in some measure the influence of Ahad Ha'am, when a few of us used to meet from time to time at lunch at a restaurant close to the present offices of the "Jewish Chronicle" in Furnival Street. How naive and unsophisticated the discussions of these earnest young men would seem today! Little did any of us foresee the revolutionary change which was to come over the Zionist scene in the years which lay immediately ahead.

These are merely random reminiscences of days long past and separated from our own, not only by the gulf of years, but by the disappearance of nearly all the old land-marks. Distant as they are, there are still some whose youthful memories go back to them. Among these is, happily, Harry Sacher, who, on his 80th birthday, can rejoice in the realization of his early dreams and in the knowledge that his own contribution to that achievement assures him an honourable place in Jewish history.

PEN FRIENDS

JUDITH MITCHELL, 16, of 3111 SE-14th Street, Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A., would like to correspond with a girl from a kibbutz. She plans to study Hebrew this year but in the meantime can write only in English.

MR. I. O. NWAOBASI, 29, of 79 Etche Road, ABA, Nigeria, single and a schoolmaster, deeply interested in the Christian religion, would like to correspond with Israelis.

FAST-UNTO-DEATH AT AMRITSAR

Tara Singh's Hunger Strike Backs Demand for Sikh State

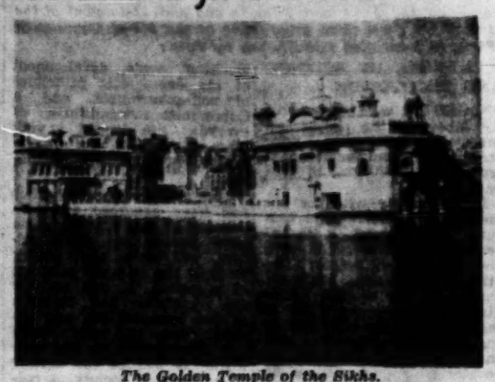
By FAY DOBON
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WITH world attention focused on major international issues, the "fast unto death" begun on August 15 (fourteenth anniversary of Indian independence) by Tara Singh at the Golden Temple of Amritsar can be headline news only in India. But the many similarities in the histories of the Sikh and the Jewish peoples should make the issue one of interest in Israel.

The hunger strike is an accepted form of political demonstration in India and the 77-year-old Sikh leader has resorted to it in protest against the Indian Government's failure to honour its pledge to establish a new linguistic state based on Punjabi, the Sikh vernacular. The pledge was given following a three-week fast last December by a younger Sikh leader, Sant Fateh Singh.

The Sikhs, who are intensely proud of their history, religion and traditions, are angered by the Government's stand since they argue that every major linguistic group in India has succeeded in its demands for a separate state. Mr. Nehru, on the other hand, is afraid that the Sikh demand is not so much for a state that will be Punjabi by language as for one that will be Sikh by religion. However, if the aging Tara Singh succumbs to his fast, the Indian Prime Minister may find himself with considerable trouble on his hands in Punjab, a territory delicately poised on the borders of Pakistan into which part of it was incorporated after Partition in 1947. The authorities are unlikely to do anything about the Sikh leader's gesture so long as he continues his fast within the precincts of the Golden Temple, where he has sanctuary.

The Golden Temple is the crowning glory of both Sikhdom and of Amritsar. A massive square building, its copper walls and roof entirely gilded, it stands on an island in the midst of the sacred pool (or tank as it is called in India) from which the city of Amritsar derives its name — "pool of the waters of life."



The Golden Temple of the Sikhs.

Crowning Glory

We saw it in the late afternoon of a hot summer's day, when the temperature had reached 46 degrees in the shade. The Temple, built in 1589 on a site hallowed by its associations with Guru Nanak, founder of the Sikh faith, glittered blindingly in the dazzling rays of the westering sun and its burnished reflection gleamed in the calm waters of the pool.

In deference to Sikh custom, we had covered our heads, removed our shoes and socks and washed our feet in the communal trough before entering the Temple courtyard. The white marble pavement around the pool and along the causeway leading to the Temple was burning hot and we shifted our feet painfully as we stood among the long line of worshippers waiting to enter the shrine.

On the ground floor, a service was in progress. Men, women and children joined in the singing with the white-bearded, beturbanned Sikh preachers who sat cross-legged on the ground chanting from the sacred writings of Guru Nanak. In a spacious room above, we were allowed to view the great book which is the Sikh Bible. Known as the Guru Granth Sahib, the enormous volume is guarded by a priest as carefully as the crown jewels. Compiled by the fifth Guru, Arjan Dev, and containing Hindu, Buddhist and Moslem hymns as well as Guru Nanak's writings, the Granth was installed in the Temple in 1604. It is on display only during the day and is carried away for the night on a golden palanquin, to the accompaniment of hymns and the blowing of trumpets.

The other treasures on display here are priceless jewels, such as an umbrella of pure gold and a jewelled bridegroom's headdress worth a king's ransom.

The Sikhs are proudest, however, of their national armoury in the near-by Akal Takht, which has served as Sikh headquarters for centuries. Here one can see an array of the weapons with which they carved out their history hundreds of years ago.

The Golden Temple has on several occasions been desecrated and then restored and rededicated and among the Sikh heroes (of whom Ranjib Singh was the greatest) are two in particular whose story is very similar to that of the Maccabees. The martyrs who died for Sikhdom are mentioned in the daily prayers. The tale of Sikh persecution and their survival against great odds has a familiar ring to Jewish ears.

Around the pool, whole families of Sikhs were sheltering from the heat beneath the surrounding marble colonnades or taking food at the Temple guest-house which has for generations been open to all comers, irrespective of cast or creed. The colourful, elegantly pleated turbans of the adult males, under which they wear their long hair tied up in neat chignons and secured by a head-comb, made a vivid sight. The little boys, whose uncut hair is not turbanned until they come of age, looked like so many hoydenish little girls in shorts.

We were surprised to find that a number of the Sikhs who came up to ask us politely where we came from were remarkably well informed about Israel and keenly interested in its progress and development. They seemed to feel that Israel was in its way also a linguistic state and they asked many questions about majority and minority rights as far as language and education were concerned.

Religion and Nationality

There is indeed a strong similarity in the way in which religion and nationality are interwoven in Sikhism and Judaism. Like Judaism, Sikhism is as much a way of life as a religion. Even in the outward trappings, there is a similarity. The Sikh who will not cut the hair of either head or face and keeps his head covered is not so far removed from the pious Jew with his earlocks, beard and head-covering.

Sikhism itself is an off-shoot of Hinduism, as is Buddhism. Founded in the 15th century by Guru Nanak, who was a contemporary of Martin Luther, the Sikh faith is sternly monotheistic and remarkably progressive. Guru Nanak held that all men, regardless of caste, had the right to search for God. There was no room in his philosophy for untouchability and he gave equality of status, both socially and religiously, to women.

It was the Tenth (and last) Guru, Govind Rai, who introduced the initiation ceremony still followed by orthodox Sikhs today. After undergoing purification, the initiate undertakes to observe the five "k"s — the *kes*, or unshorn hair (as a sign of saintliness); the *kachh*, wearing of underpants reaching to the knee (affording briskness of movement in time of action); the *kara*, an iron bangle worn on the right arm (sign of sternness and constraint); the *kirpan*, the sword or dagger (as a weapon of defence or attack); and the *khanga*, a hair comb (in order to keep tidy). He is then forbidden the use of tobacco.

Sikh history has led to the belief in four freedoms — freedom to eat as they wish (instead of as their Moslem persecutors forced them); freedom of thought; freedom to make proselytes; and freedom in politics.

It is not surprising that 500 years of separatist existence, proud traditions of victory over persecution and a history of martyrdom has led, with Indian independence, to the Sikhs' demand for a state of their own.

FRIDAY'S PRESS

BELGRADE 'SUMMIT'

Davar (Histadrut) feels that there can be no more laudable aim than that which the Belgrade conference has set itself: to promote co-existence—provided it does not swerve from the course it has set itself. But there are signs that Abdul Nasser means to inject the Israel and "Palestine" issues, which are not even on the agenda. Though Israel has not been invited to participate, our Foreign Ministry should do its utmost to thwart his ignominious schemes by reconsidering our foreign policy.

With the opening of the new school term, **Lamerhav** (Ahdut Ha'avoda) expresses the hope that the coming academic year will go through without a hitch for the 600,000 pupils now returning to their desks, though it fears that this will be rendered impossible unless certain adjustments are attended to from the start. The paper first attacks the plan to extend the school course from 8 years to 12 with the aim of weeding out the less progressive pupils who will be channelled to agricultural labour (as if farmers do not need a rounded education!) while the brighter ones will be sent on to university, in that manner fostering individualism and careerism.

Again, the Ministry of Education should consider the character of education to values as against mere instruction and, considering the salutary advantages to be derived from the work of the pioneer youth movement, to reinstate it as a constructive element in the schools. Further, the paper expresses its opposition to the yearly school survey which ostentatiously shows the less progressive pupils in accordance with their ability, but sees no hope that this unreliable method will be scrapped in the course of time. It hails the intention to introduce graduated school fees, giving every pupil a chance to go on studying, feels that fifty-pupil classes are much too large and points out that the salary and condition under which teachers work are no negligible factors in the smooth course of the school year.

The Chimavir Piper planes are continuing their pesticide spraying work, writes **Ha'aretz** (non-party), despite the fact that they have been found unreliable and are responsible for a number of fatalities. Fully aware that holding up the spraying will entail the danger of our cotton crop incurring heavy economic losses, the public cannot look on unconcernedly when the alternate cost is the lives of our flyers. The question should receive an airing in the Knesset to create the necessary pressure on the Chimavir Company to stop using the Pipers in its work.

MUSICAL DIARY

16 Quartets

The First International Music Festival. The Budapest String Quartet: J. Roisman, A. Schneider, violins; B. Kroyt, viola; M. Schneider, violoncello (Tel Aviv, Mann Auditorium, August 28). The Sixteen Beethoven String Quartets. First Programme: String quartets in E-flat Major, op. 127, F Major, op. 18 No. 1, C Major, op. 59 No. 3.

WHEN speaking of the Budapest String Quartet, terms such as technical completeness, perfect balance, ideal harmony of conception and tonal quality are obvious. Each member of the Quartet is complete master of his instrument and a chamber musician of many years' standing. But even these qualities do not under all circumstances make for an ideal interpretation of chamber music, which is one of the most concentrated forms of music. Not all music lovers enjoy it and many lack the necessary concentration to absorb it properly.

Although it is generally believed that chamber music must be performed in intimate surroundings it was a remarkable fact that in spite of the size of the Mann Auditorium and its audience, the Budapest String Quartet captivated its audience and left a deep and lasting impression on the listeners. This was undoubtedly due to the striving for and achievement of an ideal relationship between emotion and form. The Quartet makes no concessions, makes no attempt to "translate" the music into something more "understandable" by emphasizing a cantilena here, a rhythm there, a harmony, a tempo.

It is exactly by making no concessions, by their integrity, that their great success is achieved.

BENJAMIN BAR-AM

Piano and Strings

The First International Music Festival. The Budapest String Quartet (J. Roisman, A. Schneider, B. Kroyt, M. Schneider); Eugene Istomin, piano (Binyanei Ha'ooma Concert Hall, Jerusalem, August 29). Mozart: Piano Quartet in K minor, K. 478; Debussy: String Quartet in G minor, Op. 10; Dvorak: Quintet in A for Piano and Strings, Op. 81.

THE Quartet came up to Jerusalem for this special programme. Mr. Istomin, who will appear in trio performances together with violinist Isaac Stern and cellist Leonard Rose, is a pianist of high qualities: an even, flowing technique, sound phrasing and interpretative faculties, and above all a fine sense for chamber music.

The interpretations of all three works were without blemish, and their completeness a joy for everyone. The Debussy in particular — in which the Quartet felt most at home, in the privacy of strings left to themselves — made enchanting listening, and the softest tones and lightest pizzicati came through the huge hall as clearly as in the most intimate surroundings — a fine compliment to the acoustics of the auditorium, which was gratifyingly filled nearly to capacity.

YOHANAN BOEHM

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c) Paintings should be in colour but not in oil.
d) Paintings should be on drawing paper of a minimum size of 25x35 cm.
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M. AVNIEL — Painter, Chairman of the Curatorium of the Haifa Museums, Member of Central Committee of Association of Painters and Sculptors in Israel.
KAETHE BAER — Art teacher, Kiryat Bialik.
LEA KATZIR — Art instructor, Ministry of Education and Culture, Northern District.
O. SHABBAT — Painter and art teacher, Haifa.
DR. F. SCHIFF — Director of Modern Art Museum, Haifa.
CLAIRE R. UNNA — Art instructor, Ministry of Education and Culture, Haifa District.

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